The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4160. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Paper-Duty Resolution by the House.

The Case of the Turbulent Louisianian.

PLANTATION MANNERS AT A DISCOUNT

He is Denied the Privileges of the House.

GEN. BUTLER vs. MR. BROOKS

A SHARP DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

INDIANS ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Telegrams have been received by the Government from all the principal Federal officials in Utah Territory, as well as from many leading citizens of Nebraska, urging the immediate creation of a military department of the Plains, to be placed under command of Brig.-Gen. Connor, for the purpose of affording adequate protection to the Overland Mail and Emigrant route between the Missouri River and California. Scarcely a day passes that the pressing necessity for some measure of this kind is not made still more apparent, by the most distressing accounts of Indian atrocities and depredations. The latest telegram from the scene of difficulty announces that on Saturday last, fifteen employes of the Overland Mail were still endeavoring to hold Julesburgh, and to defend several wounded United States soldiers abandoned by their comrades, against anticipated attack by a large band of the red-skins. At last advices, however, it was doubtful whether they would be able to hold out, especially as Gen. Curtis' troops at Cottonwood Spring, only 100 miles distant, were promising no relief. Julesburgh is the point on the Platte whence the road diverges toward Denver City. It is the great grain depot for the eastern section of the Overland Mail route; and if the savages take possession of it we may consider Overlain Mail service at an end until late in the Spring, for want of indispensible supplies. These troubles were anticipated by the mail contractors, who, months ago, urged upon the War Department the necessity for military protection, when the rigors of Winter should stimulate the Indians' instinct for pillage and murder. Their appeal, doubtless would have been heeded, had not a California Senator charged that the outrages were got up by the contractors themselves! The folly of this is now thoroughly exploded; but, in the meantime, the mischief has been done. The proposition now is to station ten men at each mail station in the hostile Indian country. By mounting these they will be able to escort the coaches safely– each patrol, of course, riding guard from one station to another, and returning with the returning coach. This plan has been sanctioned by Maj.-Gen. Halleck.

At present the Indians have complete and undisputed possession of about 800 miles of the road. The mails and travel are entirely suspended, and must remain so until the War Department intervenes to repress the savages.

FORT FISHER—TESTIMONY OF CAPT. ALDEN.

Capt. Alden, who commanded the *Brooklyn* in the expeditions against Fort Fisher, testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day. His testimony related wholly to the naval operations, which he says were brilliant beyond record. When asked by the committee what he thought of the first attack, he seemed to be of the opinion that it would have been successful, had the land forces coöperated with the navy.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee to-day considered at length the military nominations before them, and passed quite a number of paymasters, quartermasters and commissaries, which have been referred to members of the committee for investigating moral character and business capacity.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

Capt. Wood, in charge of the Old Capitol Prison, has been subpœned to appear before the Military Committee to-morrow, for the purpose of enlightening the committee in regard to the condition of parties therein confined.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE CASE.

The House Post-office Committee have postponed for ten days action in the Albany bridge case.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

The Conference Committee on the Freedmen's Bill, who have been in session for several days past, are arranging a new bill and will make this a separate department with an officer in charge, who will have the entire management and control of it, as it will not be connected in any way with either the Interior or Treasury Departments.

THE DOUBLE-ENDER CONTRACTORS.

Considerable opposition is being developed in the House to the proposition for giving relief to the constructors of double-enders, &c.

THE CASE OF MR. FIELDS.

The House to-day promptly vindicated the privileges and dignity of its members by excluding Judge Fields, *quasi*-member from Louisiana, from the floor of the House, until the Special Committee inquire into the facts connected with his recent assault upon Judge Kelley and report the same to the House.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

RATIFICATION OF INDIAN TREATIES.

The Senate has ratified the treaties with the northwestern bands of Shoshoonee Indians establishing peace and friendship, the several bands stipulating that hostilities and all depredations upon the emigrant trains, the mail and telegraph lines, and upon citizens of the United States within their country shall cease. The boundaries of their country as claimed and occupied by them are as follows: On the north by the middle of the Great Desert; on the west by Steptoe Valley; on the south by Toedoe or Green Mountains, and on the east by Great Salt Lake, Tuilla and Rush Valleys. The Indians agree to remove to the reservations whenever the President shall deem it expedient for them to do so, and become herdsmen or agriculturists, the Government paying them certain annuities in money, provisions and goods. The Indians also agree that the Pacific Railroad shall not be molested, that military posts, etc., may be constructed, the gold and silver mines worked, and mining and agricultural settlements formed, and rancheros established whenever they may be required.

THE REPORT ABOUT FORT CASWELL.

It has been erroneously stated that Admiral Porter confirms the report that the rebels have blown up Fort Caswell and the steamers *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*. His language is as follows;

"A large force of gunboats occupy the river between Caswell and Wilmington. That place is hermetically sealed against blockade-runners, and no *Alabamas*, or *Floridas*, or *Chickamaugas*, or *Tallahassees* will ever fit out again from that port, and our merchants will soon, I hope, be enabled to pursue in safety their avocation."

He further says:—"We shall move along carefully; have no vessels blown up by torpedoes, if I can help it, and I think we will be in Wilmington before long."

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. STANTON.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from Secretary Stanton, stating that the several resolutions calling for information in his possession, had been handed to him on his return to the city, and that information would be sent in as speedily as possible.

CREDENTIALS OF MR. HOWARD.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Union,) presented the credentials of Mr. Howard, Senator elect from Michigan, for six years from the 4th of March next.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to vote for the constitutional amendment, abolishing and prohibiting slavery, which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. Wade also presented the petition of citizens of Ohio, asking that efforts be made to secure an exchange of prisoners.

This petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE DUTY ON IMPORTED PAPER.

Mr. Wade presented the memorial of Ohio publishers, asking for the abolition of the duty on imported paper, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Brown, of West Virginia, (Union,) presented a resolution passed by the Missouri Constitutional Convention, asking for the passage of the constitutional amendment.

INCREASE OF OFFICERS' PAY.

Petitions for an increase of the pay of army officers and clerks in the Government service, were presented by Messrs. Howard, Wilson and Sumner, and were appropriately referred.

PAY OF OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill entitled an act to increase the compensation of certain officers in the field.

The first section provides that the commutation price of rations to all officers below and including Brevet Brigadier-Generals, shall be fifty cents a ter the 1st of March, instead of thirty cents, as at present. But this shall not apply to officers who are entitled to commutation for quarters, as to officers of the Veteran Corps.

The second section relieves all officers of the army and navy from the payment of the income tax.

The third section provides that every officer who remains in the service, except those of the Veteran Reserve Corps and those on detached duty who get commutation for quarters, shall, at the close of the war, be entitled to three months' pay on being honorably mustered out of the service.

This applies to volunteer officers only.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DISAGREEMENT ON THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union) from the Finance Committee, reported that the Committee of Conference on the deficiency bill had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate further insist upon its amendments and appoint another committee. The subject of disagreement was, Mr. Sherman said, that the House insisted upon thirty thousand dollars being added to the bill for increased compensation to its employes. Mr. Sherman explained that the House could not legally grant this increase, and even on other grounds it could not be justified. If the pay of employes of the House was increased that of other officers in the civil service must be increased also. The Senate could not increase the pay of civil officers while it refused an increase to army officers. If any increase was made it ought to be to those who had suffered and endured hardships and privations in the army.

Mr. McDougal, of California, (Dem.,) argued in favor of increasing the compensation. He thought it unwise to refuse to increase the pay of one class of persons because the increase could not be extended to others.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Union,) hoped the Senate would be unanimous in concurring in the recommendation of Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Morgan, of New-York, (Union,) said, that in order to test the sense of the Senate on this question of increased pay, he would call for the yeas and nays on agreeing to the proposition of Mr. Sherman, that the Senate refuse to accede to the proposition for an increase.

The yeas and nays were then taken, with the following result: yeas, 35; nays, 1—Mr. McDougal. So Mr. Sherman's proposition was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, asking for an inquiry into the circumstances of the court-martial before which he was tried, and asked that it be referred to the Military Committee, which was done.

NO ARMORY FOR OREGON.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the petition of the Oregon Legislature, asking for the establishment of an armory and arsenal in that State.

The report was agreed to.

GEN. PAYNE.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, (Dem.,) from the Military Committee, reported back Mr. Powell's resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for the publication of the report of the commission that investigated the conduct of Gen. Payne at Paducah, with an amendment, so as to add all papers connected with said investigation.

The resolution was then adopted.

NEGOTIATION WITH THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered the following, which was ordered to be printed and laid upon the table for the present:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That no negotiation, terms of settlement, or concession, or compromise be entered into, proposed, yielded, or made with the rebels, directly or indirectly, until they have manifested their implicit and unconditional submission to the authorities of the Government; and further, that however much peace may be desired, the present war must be waged with all the resources and energy of the Government until said submission shall be secured, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws established over the entire territory of the United States as heretofore claimed.

The title of the above is: "A resolution declaring the sense of Congress upon the subject of negotiation."

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered the following, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that in lieu of the fifth paragraph of the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, shall be, to all intents and purposes, a part of the said Constitution, to wit:

The Congress shall have power to lay a tax or duty on articles exported from any State.

NAVAL CREDITS.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War in reply to the Senate resolution of Jan. 5, asking information as to the number of men enlisted in the naval service of the United States that have been credited on the military quotas of the respective States.

It appears on the authority of the Provost-Marshal-General, that the number of such credits was 67,687. This includes all naval enlistments from April 17, 1861 to Feb. 24, 1864.

The principle was to credit these men as required by the act to their places of residence so far as was practicable to do so, and according to the rules governing in crediting men enlisted in the army. Commissioners were appointed by the Secretary of War to collect the proof necessary to determine the legality of the claims. Upon this proof the credits were allowed. The evidence taken was procured by official certificate from the Navy Department in Washington, from the commanding officers of receiving-ships and naval rendezvous and by affidavits and certificates of Supervisors of towns and counties, and other data deemed reliable. The commissioners were instructed that the State in which the enlistments had been made would be entitled to credits therefor, unless it should appear by more direct evidence that they belonged elsewhere.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Mr. Trumbull gave notice that on to-morrow he would call up the resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Bill, and should move an amendment striking out that part of it which limits the confiscation of real estate to the life of an individual.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said this provision was already incorporated in the freedmen's bill, which would be acted upon in a few days.

SALE OF THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL GROUND.

Mr. Brown, of Missouri, (Union,) called up the bill to repeal a bill for the sale of the St. Louis arsenal ground, which was passed.

THANKS TO GEN. TERRY.

The resolution of thanks to Major-Gen. Terry, with the House amendment inserting the word "brevet" before "Major," was taken up and passed.

PURCHASE OF THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate took up and passed the joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the New-York Merchants' Exchange to be used for Custom-house purposes.

AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED IN EACH DISTRICT.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution which was passed, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of money collected in each internal revenue district of the several States.

PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Union,) called up the bill defining the rank and pay of paymasters in the navy.

Mr. Grimes explained that there was now one hundred paymasters and assistant paymasters in the naval service (sixty-four paymasters and thirty-six assistant paymasters,) and three hundred and ninety six acting assistant paymasters. It was proposed by the bill to enable the Secretary of the Navy to select from among these four hundred young men, one hundred who shall have furnished the best evidence of their capacity, and attach them to the navy proper as Passed Assistant Paymaster with the pay of $1,500 per year and one ration. It was supposed that there would be no time in the future when there would be less than two hundred paymasters needed in the navy, if one hundred vessels were kept in commission. This number would be required, as a great many Paymasters were always needed for shore duty. This bill also created the new grade of Passed Assistant Paymasters. The regulations now required a strict examination, besides testimonials as to capacity and honesty. It was now proposed to make the rank of Passed Assistant Paymaster to correspond with Passed Assistant Surgeons and Engineers. Men who passed a second examination will be entitled to this new rank. Mr. Grimes explained further that the bill was approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Hale said he was opposed to the bill. He did not think it wise at this time to make permanent additions to the navy. It would become necessary, he thought, before long, to reduce the number of naval officers.

Mr. Hale called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The bill passed, by a vote of 27 yeas against 4 nays. Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Carlile and Hale voting in the negative.

RETALIATION.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Union,) moved that the Senate take up the resolution advising retaliation for cruel treatment of our officers and soldiers.

Mr. Sumner—Oh! I would not take that up now.

Mr. Wade—You would if your were a prisoner.

The resolution was taken up.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, (Dem.,) stated that he understood that Mr. Johnson wished to debate this resolution, and he hoped its further consideration would be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wade—I shall not resist the postponement till to-morrow if the Senator from Maryland wishes to debate this subject; and yet I feel if the gentlemen who wish it were in the condition of many of our prisoners, they would not feel like listening to a very long speech on the subject. I will let it stand over till to-morrow, but with the understanding that I shall press it at the earliest opportunity.

After some further remarks on the subject, the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That in lieu of the duty on printing paper unsized and used for books and newspapers, now levied by law, there shall be levied, collected, and paid three per centum advalorem.

Mr. Washburne moved the previous question.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Union,) hoped the resolution would not be passed without consideration. He wanted it referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made objection to the hasty passage of the resolution.

Mr. Washburne said the duty was now 20 per centum, and he wanted to relieve the newspapers of some of their burdens.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Union,) was opposed to the passage of the resolution for the reason that the subject was now pending before the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Tarnsworth moved the resolution [illegible] be laid on the table.

This was disagreed to, 41 against 83.

The House ordered the main question to be put, 88 against 44, and the question having been stated: Shall the joint resolution be engrossed and read a third time?

Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, (Union,) in order to prevent further action, moved that the House adjourn.

Which was decided in the negative, 13 against 115.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) unsuccessfully moved that the House adjourn, till Monday. He next moved that the House adjourn. This also failed.

The question was ordered on the passage of the resolution, when Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, moved to lay it on the table, this was negatived, 42 against 93.

The joint resolution was then passed; yeas 97, nays 40.

Yeas —Messrs. J. C. Allen, Allison, Ancona, Arnold, Baldwin, of Michigan; Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair, Bliss, Blow, Boyd, Brooks, Brown, of Wisconsin; Chanler, A. W. Clark, Clay, Cobb, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Deming, Denison, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Garfield, Grider, Grinnell, Harding, Harrington, Harris, of Illinois; Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, of Iowa; Hubbard, of Connecticut; Ingersoll, Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Julian, Kasson, Kellogg, of Michigan; Kernan, King, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Longyear, Mallory, McDowell, McIndoe, Middleton, Miller, of New-York; Morrison, Norton, Odell, O'Neil, of Ohio; Orth, Patterson, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Randall, of Pennsylvania; Randall, of Kentucky; Rice, of Maine; Robinson, Rogers, Rollins, of New-Hampshire; Ross, Schenck, Scofield, Scott, Sloan, Steele, of New-York; Steele, of New-Jersey; Strouse, Sweat, Townsend, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Wadsworth, Washburne, of Illinois; Whaley, Wheeler, C. A. White, J. W. White, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Yeaman.

Nays.—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Bailey, Baldwin, of Massachusetts; Boutwell, Broomall, Brown, of West Virginia; F. Clark, Cole, Creswell, Davis, of Maryland; Davis, of New-York; Dawes, Dixon, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Hall, Higby, Hooper, Jenckes, Kelly, Kellogg, of New-York; Marvin, McBride, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, of New-York; A. Myers, L. Myers, O'Neil, of Pennsylvania; Perham, Rice, of Massachusetts; Shannon, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy, Washburne, of Massachusetts; Williams.

The joint resolution is yet to be acted upon by the Senate.

THANKS TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution of thanks to Gen. Sheridan, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Frank, of New-York, (Union,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, instructing the Senators and requesting the representatives to vote for the pending Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery, it being incompatible with free government.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, (Union,) a resolution was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses as to retaliation, and the treatment of prisoners of war, the subject having been referred to that Committee under a resolution of the House.

THE CASE OF MR. A. P. FIELD.

Mr. Schenck rose to a question of privilege and offered a preamble, setting forth that A. P. Field, in the language of intimidation and bullying, had attempted to interfere with William D. Kelley, a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, in his rights and duties as a member in voting on a pending subject of legislation, and had followed up such intimidation and bullying by an assault upon the person of the said William D. Kelley, thus committing a breach of the privileges of the House; therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to inquire into the facts, and have the power to send for persons and papers, and that they inquire what course it is proper to take to protect the rights and privileges of the legislation of the House.

Mr. Schenck caused to be read an account of the assault and the circumstances attending it from a newspaper.

Mr. Farnsworth offered an amendment that, until the report of the committee shall be made, A. P. Field be excluded from the privileges of the floor. It was known that Field was here awaiting action on his case as a member-elect from Louisiana, and that a resolution had passed giving him the privilege of the floor, pending an examination of the subject.

Mr. Moorhead said while he would vote to protect the House in all its rights, he disliked to ask for a committee to investigate so gross an outrage.

He would be content with the amendment just offered to exclude Mr. Field from the privilege of the floor. This should be done promptly and unanimously, as he did not think gentlemen here wished to be associated with a man guilty of such an outrage as had been committed on his colleague.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, (Union,) said in drawing up his resolution he had not seen or heard from Judge Kelley, and knew nothing of the circumstances of the assault until he saw the newspaper report containing them. In that resolution he did not speak of Mr. Field having been admitted to the floor of the House. Neither Judge Field nor Judge Kelley were of the least possible consequence in this connection as compared with the great question which underlied this entire proceeding. He wanted to see whether any citizen should undertake to intimidate or prevent a free exercise of judgment by a member of Congress. He referred to the action of the House in 1831 and 1832, when Sam Houston, an ex-member, made an attack upon Mr. Stansbury, a member of the House, and the indication of free speech and legislation by the reprimanding of Mr. Houston, and this too, when the House contained a large majority of the Democratic friends of Mr. Houston.

Mr. Cox said there was no one who did not believe that this was a question of privilege, and the action proposed was proper to vindicate the dignity and rights of the House; but to exclude Mr. Field from the floor of the House was to prejudge the case. Let us ascertain by investigation what grievance there is. Certainly the man who is implicated should be heard. The amendment pending went on the principle that the man is guilty. As for himself, he was physically able to defend himself, (laughter,) but it might not be so with others. The gentleman from Pittsburgh, (Mr. Moorehead,) having a ponderous form and all the ability for defence, did not feel for others differently circumstanced. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said in Mr. Houston's case immediately on a communication being presented from Mr. Stanberry, who was a member from Ohio, Mr. Vance, from the same State, offered a resolution directing the Speaker to issue warrants to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take into custody, wherever found, the body of Samuel Houston, and keep him subject to the further order and direction of the House. The resolution was adopted by a large majority, and Mr. Houston was accordingly taken into custody to answer to a contemplated breach of the privileges of the House. So at the second session of the twenty-third Congress, when John Ewing was assaulted by John H. Lane, a Lieutenant in the navy, this House asserted its jurisdiction by its mode of proceeding in the premises, and on a simple communication the question on which the House was called to act was where a prima facie breach of privilege was shown to the House, the House will proceed to arrest the offender, and bring him to the bar of the House. There could be no higher breach of privilege than an assault on a member of the House for his official conduct.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,)—Did I understand you to say you would vote for his punishment?

Mr. Thayer—No; but I would vote for the amendment on the ground that where there is a *prima facie* case made out, the man is not fit to come into the House while he rests under the charge. If the investigation should show the charge groundless, then I shall vote to restore him to the privilege of which he has been deprived. The dignity and self-respect of the House requires that one that commits an assault on a member should not be permitted to come into this hall until he clears his skirts of the charge. The House cannot be too jealous of its dignities and rights. The rights of the people are of so sacred a character, and the untrammelled liberty of the representative so important, that they should always be adequately protected.

Mr. Cox resumed, saying: The case of Stansberry and Houston excited a great deal of interest, and Stansberry never again was returned by his constituents to Congress, because he had submitted to Houston's flagellation. The gentlemen from Pennsylvania proposed, in effect, to hang the man first and try him afterwards.

Mr. Thayer interrupting, said he did not propose to punish the accused until after he had been duly convicted. But he did propose as there was a *prima facie* case, to exclude him from the floor until he should show his innocence.

Mr. Cox asked whether it was not a punishment to take away the only privilege the man had?

Mr. Schenck said he was familiar with the case of Stanberry from its political aspects long ago. He had no objection to bring Field before the bar of the House, as had been suggested, but he thought his resolution answered the end in view just as well. He detailed the proceedings of the House in Houston's case. Houston, it appears, was brought to the bar, and questions were put to him touching his admission or denial of the charge against him, and after he was withdrawn, the committee, at the head of which was Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, recommended what further the House should do. It happened that Houston, as an ex-member, had the privilege of the floor, and after the case was fully heard he was punished by a reprimand from the Speaker for the assault he had made upon Mr. Stanberry, and also deprived of the privilege of the floor. When the communication was sent to the House, a question rose as to whether there was a sufficient showing, but some of the friends of Mr. Stanberry induced him to make an affidavit. In the case now pending he had produced the narrative of sworn testimony.

Mr. Farnsworth said that, as to Mr. Field, he was merely admitted to the floor as a matter of courtesy, and it was manifestly proper that the privilege should be withdrawn until after an investigation. The attack on Judge Kelley being so unprovoked, it was due to dignity and propriety that the aggressor should be denied the privilege of the floor.

Mr. Cox said Field was more entitled to the floor than Houston had been, because Houston's Congressional term had expired, and Field was endeavoring to be admitted.

Mr. James C. Allen, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said grave charges were presented in the resolution, for which he expected to vote; but while they were trying the man, they proposed to give him the privilege extended to the meanest criminal, of being present during the discussion of his guilt or innocence. The amendment to exclude him, it adopted, would assimilate this hall to a Star Chamber.

Mr. Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) desired to say on behalf of Judge Kelley, that he neither presented the case here, nor prosecuted it in the courts. When the testimony was required, Judge Kelley was sent for as a witness. He (Myers,) saw the whole proceeding. The attack was cowardly, dastardly and infamous. Judge Kelley took care of himself amply, though having his assailant at a disadvantage.

Mr. Cox said he made no charge of that kind.

Mr. Myers said the gentleman had made a jocular intimation about one's defending himself.

Mr. Cox said that he had reference to his own physical disability.

Mr. Myers said he understood the comic part of the gentleman's remarks. In conclusion, he said he hoped that Mr. Field would at once be excluded from the privileges of the floor.

Mr. Harrington, of Indiana, (Union,) said for one he was opposed to the amendment, as there was no evidence before the House, except of a police-report, that a violation of the privileges of the House had been committed. While he would punish violations of privileges, he would not exclude the accused, because it was unwarranted and contrary to every principle of investigation. If Judge Kelley did use such language as was represented. Field ought to have resented it. If Judge Kelley had used outside the language he had used here to insult members, then the chastisement was just. He did not, however, know the facts in the case.

Mr. Thayer regretted that the gentleman from Indiana had put a hypothetical case, reflecting on the character of the gentleman injured rather than on that of the aggressor.

Mr. Townsend, of New-York, (Dem.,) thought that something was due to the Representative character of Mr. Field, and suggested a substitute for the amendment, which Mr. Farnsworth accepted, namely:

That until the report of the committee shall be made, the privileges heretofore extended to A. P. Field, are suspended.

This was agreed to, and the resolution for the appointment of a select committee, &c., as thus amended, was adopted.

GEN. BUTLER AND MR. BROOKS.

Mr. Brooks said that not long ago, in the course of his remarks, he had occasion to speak of a certain Major-General as a gold robber. But in some of the prints he was represented as saying "bold robber." No doubt this was a misunderstanding. He had received a letter from a Major-General, who it seemed supposed that this remark was particularly applicable to him, though at the time there was another Major-General in the city of New-York.

At his desire the letter was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1865.

James Brooks, Member of Congress, House of Representatives:

I find, in the *Daily Globe* of the 7th inst., a report of your remarks in the House on the 6th inst, an extract from which, personal to me, is appended. I have the honor to inquire whether your remarks are correctly reported, except, perhaps, in the misprint "gold" for "bold;" and, also, whether there was any modification, explanation or limitation made by you other than appears in this report. The gentleman who hands you this will wait or call for your answer at any time or place you may designate. (Signed.)

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

The extract from Mr. Books' speech was in substance as follows:

"I am bound to say an effort was made to control the City of New-York during the Autumn election. The Government sent there a gold robber in the person of a Major-General of the United States—robber as he was of the public treasure, and Major-General, he dared not exercise control over the actions of those whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Schofield) had called thieves and robbers.

Mr. Brooks resuming, said that the letter from Gen. Butler was brought to him by H. C. Clark, Captain and Adjutant.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, (Union,) rose to a question of order, that the letter of Gen. Butler did not violate any of the privileges of a member.

The Speaker said, before deciding the point, he would like Mr. Brooks to point out what words in the letter he excepted to, and he would then rule as to them specifically.

Mr. Brooks in reply, quoted from the Constitution "that for any speech or debate in either House, members shall not be questioned in any other place."

The Speaker replied that would justify the gentleman in refusing to answer the letter, but did not settle this point.

Mr. Brooks then said he excepted to the whole letter, that it was sent through Gen. Butler's Aide de-camp in uniform, instead of through the Post-office, and that Capt. Clark was desirous of an immediate answer. He did not like a military gentleman coming into his house and calling for an immediate answer [laughter] or any answer. He expressed to this Aide-de-camp that he could not give an immediate answer, but would take his own time. The remarks to which Gen. Butler had taken exception were made on the floor of this House, and he did not choose to enter into a correspondence with Gen. Butler concerning them.

Mr. Boutwell pressed his point of order.

Mr. Brooks quoted from the letter "the gentleman who hands you this will wait or call for an answer at any place you may designate." This, said Mr. Brooks, is the language of the duelist.

The Speaker decided that the letter was not an infringement of privilege. He said that if he should rule that it was, it would cut off all right of criticism by constituents in their letters on the speeches or acts of their members, and all attempts to secure explanations of language which a person alluded to herein deemed unjust. It seemed to the Chair not improper that a person who had been charged here as a gold robber, should inquire if this charge were correctly reported, and whether there was not some explanation or qualification of it, and the language of the note did not seem offensive. Language something like this might have been used by those recognizing duelling. If the letter was clearly intended as inviting a settlement of this matter by what is called the code of honor, but which the Chair regarded as the code of murder, he (the Chair) would have ruled differently, but as it was susceptible of a different construction, he decided that it was not a question of privilege.

Mr. Brooks appealed from the decision of the chair. If he had said the object was to ascertain whether he had been correctly reported or not, he could have found out at the office of the *Congressional Globe* or of its reporters. He had revised the speech, making the words "bold robber" read "gold robber." Gen. Butler sent his aid to him with the letter while he was at breakfast—an aid-de-camp in full panoply, paid out of the treasury of the United States, and at present in the service of Gen. Butler. If he had been a duelist he should have accepted the note in that character, but he resolved to resort to his rights as a member of this House, and it was on that ground he left it to be said whether he was correct or incorrect.

Mr. Ingersoll—What ground had you for asserting that Gen. Butler is a gold robber?

Mr. Brooks—I cannot give my reasons under the ruling of the Chair?

Cries from the Democratic side, "Let's have them," "What are they?"

Mr. Stevens—We had better confine ourselves to the legitimate line of debate. I require the gentleman to speak to the text.

Mr. Ingersoll—I move the rules be suspended, that the gentleman may explain.

The rules were suspended for that purpose.

Mr. Stevens (in a loud tone)—We suspend the rules, that we may disgrace ourselves.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, (Union,) inquired—Will it be in order to let Butler in the ring?

Mr. Kernan, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that is not in accordance with the precedent excluding Mr. Field.

Mr. Brooks said the reason he did not reply to the letter was that he had known him on a previous occasion in New-York, when surrounded by a staff of twenty or twenty-five officers in the Hoffman-house, to send out his Aid-de-Camp to demand the presence of a gentleman before him, and when the gentleman appeared he found him seated the a table with his pistols before him—and thus in the peaceable city of New-York. The ground on which he made the charge of Butler being a gold-robber was a certain transaction in New-Orleans, and the proceedings in the Surrogate Court of New-York. The plaintiff in the case, Samuel Smith, procured an order to refund certain moneys, stating, in his deposition, that he went from Saratoga, some years ago to New-Orleans, and he and his brother entered into the banking business. On the 24th of April, 1862, when Farragut had passed the forts, he secreted his gold in the air-cells of the vault, fearing the city would be given to plunder. Gen. Butler, on the first of May, issued an order and directed every man to return to his business, promising that the right of property should be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States. The deponent accordingly reöpened his banking-house. Gen. Butler soon commenced examining into the affairs of the bankers. Finding the deponent had sixty thousand dollars in gold, he demanded the money of him, and on refusing, he was thrown into prison until he revealed the place of concealment. Gen. Butler now has fifty thousand dollars of this gold, &c. He (Mr. Brooks) had only to add that this money had never been paid into the Treasury of the United States, and yet remains in Butler's hands.

Mr. Loan, of Missouri, (Union,)—Has it ever been returned to the proper department?

Mr. Brooks—It is not in the Treasury Deparment.

Mr. Loan—I understand it has been paid to the War Department.

Mr. Stevens asked what was the result of the suit to which the gentleman referred.

Mr. Brooks replied, it was still pending. The fact was not to be discredited that that $50,000 was not where it aught to be, but in the sole possession of Gen. Butler.

Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, (Union,)—I will say the gentleman, if, before making his charge, he had taken occasion to investigate the facts, he would have learned the circumstance under which the money was taken, and the readiness of Gen. Butler to obey the orders of the War Department.

A colloquy of a very spirited, rapid and earnest character followed.

Mr. Brooks asked if he made his report before or after the process was issued.

Mr. Gooch—I presume before that. I don't know the fact.

Mr. Brooks—I knew he did not before the suit was entered.

Mr. Gooch—Was it not before the gentleman made his statement on this floor?

Mr. Brooks—I know that Gen. Butler used the telegraph to say the money was in the Treasury when it was not there.

Mr. Gooch—Is it in accordance with your position here to charge Gen. Butler with being a gold robber?

Mr. Brooks—A man who robs citizens and keeps the money until suit is instituted, and makes no report on the subject, deserves the epithet.

Mr. Gooch—Does the gentleman know that such is the fact?

Mr. Brooks—It has been so stated to me.

Mr. Gooch—Did you not know the other day that Gen. Butler had made his report?

Mr. Brooks—He was afrighted into making the report.

Mr. Gooch—If Gen. Butler had taken money while in command at New-Orleans and had not reported the fact to the Government, but attempted to conceal it, he has committed a wrong; but if he has not done this, then the gentleman from New-York, in calling Gen. Butler a gold robber, has done wrong. It seems to me that the gentleman is the last man who would not receive a note from a gentleman whom he charged with being a gold robber because he thinks he can shelter himself behind his Congressional privileges.

Mr. Brooks. Has he the gold or *not?*

Mr. Gooch. He had the gold ready to respond.

Mr. Brooks asked whether a Major-General who takes by force fifty thousand dollars in gold from another man and keeps it is not a robber? He thought, after these statements, the House could judge whether or not he was right. If Gen. Butler or his friends were dissatisfied with the charge, all they could do was to ask for a committee of investigation, and not send a letter in order to draw him into a controversy. He maintained that he had been fully justified in using the adjective against him. He then proceeded to state what was known to other Generals, involving Gen. Butler in common speculation. In concluding, he said: So help me God, I have no party object in a controversy like this. When I made the remarks to which exception has been taken, Gen. Butler was in full command; and now, when he seems to have fallen, I would not have thus spoken had he not provoked me to it. With my pen, I will fully respond; but here, on the floor of the House, in the presence of the country, I address the House, and proclaim the charge, and the grounds on which I made it.

Mr. Stevens—We have heard to-day about the privileges of the House. Members, decent, decorous and respectable in their behavior, have been assailed; but there is another privilege, injurious and dangerous to the country, and that is the privilege of members rising in their places, and in a malignant, vindictive, outrageous and indecent manner, scatter their filth and slander on the great men and patriots of the nation; and then shirk from responsibility, and shield themselves from answering, because they are members on this floor. This "privilege" is a shameful abuse, and ought to recoil on the head of any man who practices it; and here they stand under the shield of privilege and send forth charges to damn and blast the most eminent men. The gentleman from New-York said he did it from revengeful motives, provoked by a letter which he received. I have no doubt of it. I do not blame the gentleman so much as I do those around him. I am only sorry their names are not on record, (those who voted to suspend the rules) that the world may see and point at them with scorn. How could the motion be made and sustained unless to gratify the filthiest garbage from foul stomachs, cast up by malignant hate.

Mr. Schenck asked the gentleman to give way for an adjournment, and he could resume his remarks to-morrow.

Mr. Stevens did so, remarking that it was right an opportunity should be given to state the facts.

On motion the House adjourned.

FORT FISHER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

The Gallant Conduct of Our Soldiers and Sailors.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
OFF FORT FISHER, Jan. 17, 1865.

SIR: I had the honor to make you a short report on the 15th, stating to you that Fort Fisher had been captured by the military and naval forces now here. I beg leave to submit now a detailed report of the operations, having received all, or nearly all, the information required to make out a complete report.

As soon as Maj.-Gen. Terry arrived at Beaufort, N. C., which he did on the 8th of January, we arranged together a plan of operations, which have proved successful.

The weather was threatening, and I advised the General to get his transports inside the harbor to avoid the violence of the coming gale. Most of them, however, laid outside.

The gale blew very heavy for two days and nights—the ships-of-war all held on, and rode out at their anchors, except the *Colorado*, which vessel was obliged to go to sea, having only one anchor left, with which alone she could not possibly have ridden out the gale, the sea being very heavy from the southwest, and breaking clean over the vessels. Knowing that the transports had arrived, the commanders all made strenuous exertions to keep their vessels at anchor off Beaufort, to be ready for the move that was about to be made.

Having expended almost every shot and shell in the first bombardment, it became necessary to take in about fifteen thousand more, and fill up with coal, which was done under the most adverse circumstances, the large vessels all laying outside in a heavy sea, and filling up as best they could.

The fleet, accompanied by the transports, steamed away on the 12th for Fort Fisher, and the wind being fair and moderate, I was in hopes that we would be able to land the troops by 9 or 10 o'clock that night; the wind changing to southwest, we were obliged to anchor off Half-moon battery for the night. The fleet sailed in three columns.

Line No. 1, led by the Brooklyn, Capt. James Alden, consisted of the Mohican, Commander Daniel Ammen; Tacony, Lieut.-Commander W. T. Truxton; Kansas, Lieut.-Commander G. P. Watmough; Yantic, Lieut.-Commander T. C. Harris; Unadilla, Lieut.-Commander F. M. Ramsay; Huron, Lieut.-Commander T. O. Selfridge; Maumee, Lieut.-Commander Ralph Chandler; Pequot, Lieut.-Commander D. L. Braine; Pawtuxent, Commander J. H. Spotts; Seneca, Lieut.-Commander M. Sicard; Pontoosuc, Lieut.-Commander W. G. Temple; Nereus, Commander J. C. Howell.

Line No. 2—Minnesota, Commander Joseph Lanman, leading, consisted of the Colorado, Commodore H. K. Thatcher; Wabash, Capt. M. Smith; Susquehannah, Commodore S. W. Gordon; Powhattan, Commodore J. F. Schenck; Juniata, Lieut.-Commander F. S. Phelps; Shenandoah, Capt. D. B. Ridgeley; Ticonderoga, Capt. Charles Steedman; Vanderbilt, Capt. C. W. Pickering; Mackinaw, Commander J. C. Beaumont; Tuscarora, Commander J. M. Frailey.

Line No. 3—Santiago de Cuba, Capt. O. S. Glisson, leading, consisted of Fort Jackson, Capt. B. F. Sands; Osceola, Commander J. M. B. Clitz; Sassacus, Lieut.-Commander J. L. Davis; Chippewa, Lieut.-Commander E. E. Potter; R. R. Cuyler, Commander C. H. B. Caldwell; Maratanza, Lieut.-Commander George W. Young; Monticello, Lieut.-W. B. Cushing; Alabama, A. V. Lieut. T. C. Dunn; Rhode Island, Commander S. D. Trenchard; Iosco, Commander John Guest. The reserve division, under Lieut.-Commander J. H. Upshur, in the A. D. Vance, consisted of the Britannia, A. V. Lieut. W. B. Sheldon; Tristram Shandy, A. V. Lieut. F. M. Green; Lillian, A. V. Lieut. T. A. Harris; Fort Donelson, Acting-Master G. W. Frost; Wilderness, Acting-Master H. Arey; Aries, A. V. Lieut. F. S. Wells; Gov. Buckingham, A. V. Lieut. J. McDonald.

The *Nansemond*, Acting Master J. H. Porter; *Little Ada*, Acting Master S. P. Crafts; *Eolus*, Acting Master, E. S. Keyser, and *Republic*, Acting Ensign J. W. Bennett, being used as dispatch vessels.

Great enthusiasm was displayed in the fleet when it was ascertained that troops had come to renew the attack on Fort Fisher, for great was the disappointment on account of the late failure.

Some of the vessels that accompanied the expedition were badly damaged in various ways. The *Sassacus* had both her rudders disabled, but her energetic commander, Lieut.-Commander J. L. Davis, was ready in time. The *Mackinaw*, Commander J. C. Beaumont, had one of her boilers knocked to pieces. But her Commander would go on one boiler. The *Osceola*, Commander J. M. B. Clitz, in the same condition, one boiler smashed up with shot, and a hole near the bottom, was ready for anything, and I heard no complaints from any one. With such a disposition on the part of the officers, I anticipated the most favorable result.

At daylight on the 1th instant, line No. 1 took position within six hundred yards of the beach to land the troops, lines No. 2 and No. 3 anchoring close to, and outside of them, and the reserves taking charge of the provision vessels.

At 8:30 A. M., signal was made to the fleet to send boats to transports to land troops. At 2 P. M. we had landed 8,000 men, with twelve days' provisions, and all their entrenching tools.

In the meantime, the New Ironsides, Commodore Wm. Radford; Saugus, Commander E. R. Colhoun; Canonicus, Lieut.-Commander George E. Belknap; Mahopac, Lieut.-Commander A. W. Weaver, and Monadnock, Commander E. G. Parrott, were ordered in to take a nearer position, the outside vessel, the Ironsides, being one thousand yards from Fort Fisher, which was the principal work, and on which the iron vessels were ordered to pour all their fire, and endeavor to dismount all the guns. They got into position about 8 A. M., and opened fire deliberately.

The troops having all landed without opposition, at 3 P. M. I signalled line No. 2 to get under way, and go in and attack. Line No. 1 was signalled to take position in front of the batteries, and line No. 3 was to remain and cover the landing party, and get the field artillery on shore.

The different lines, having formed into line of battle, steamed toward Fort Fisher—the *Colorado* leading, the *Minnesota* having got a hawser around her propeller. The vessels took their positions handsomely, (having had some practice at that place) and delivered their fire as they fell in. The rapid fire of the monitors and *Ironsides* kept the rebels partly away from their guns, and they inflicted no damage on the fleet, the firing being very unsteady; indeed I do not see how they could fire at all after lines Nos. 1 and 2 got fairly anchored in position. The bombardment was very rapid and severe. This was continued without intermission from 4 P. M. until some time after dark, when the wooden vessels were ordered to haul out and anchor. The monitors and *Ironsides* were directed to keep up the fire during the night. The enemy had long ceased to respond to our fire, and kept in his bomb-proofs.

I could see that our fire had damaged some of their guns, and I determined that before the army went to the assault there should be no guns within our reach to arrest their progress.

Having found that the rebels could still bring some heavy guns to bear I determined to try another plan, and on the morning of the 14th, ordered in all the small gunboats carrying 11-inch guns, to fire slowly and try and dismount the guns on the face of the works where the assault was to be made. The *Brooklyn* was ordered to throw a pretty quick fire to keep the rebels from working their guns. The attack was commenced at 1 P. M., and lasted until after dark.

One or two guns only were fired this day from the upper batteries, inflicting no serious damage on any of the vessels, except cutting away the mainmast of the *Huron*, and hitting the *Unadilla* once or twice. These guns were always silenced when a rapid fire was opened. The attack of the gunboats lasted until long after dark, and one vessel was employed firing (an hour each) throughout the night.

On this evening, Gen. Terry came on board to see me, and arrange the plan of battle for the next day. The troops had got rested after their long confinement on shipboard and sea-voyage, and had recovered from the drenching they received when landing through the surf. Having been long enough on their native element, they were eager for the attack.

It was arranged between the General and myself that the ships should go in early, and fire rapidly throughout the day, until the time for the assault arrived. The hour named was 3 P. M. I detailed 1,600 sailors and 400 marines to accompany the troops in the assault—the sailors to board the sea face, while the troops assaulted the land side.

Most all of the sailors were armed with cutlasses and revolvers, while a number had Sharps' rifles or short carbines. I herewith inclose the order of attack on the fort, and the manner of approaching it. There was a perfect understanding between the General and myself, and a system of signals established (by the army code) by which we could converse at our pleasure, though nearly a mile apart, and amid the din of battle.

At 9 A. M., on the 15th, the squadron was signalled to attack in three lines, or assume position marked on the plan herewith enclosed.

All the vessels reached position at about 11 A. M., and opened fire as they got their anchors down.

The same guns in the upper batteries opened again

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

FROM ITALY.

The Union Cause in Italy—Friendly Feeling—Italian Unity and Italian Politics—Interesting View of Italy's Progress.

FLORENCE, Italy, January, 1865.

"Do you think of us as we think of you?" is a question that we may fairly ask, and, without waiting for reply, affirm that, in the midst of our own troubles, our debates on the Transfer Bill and convention, our bills for the suppression of convents and monasteries, and appropriation to State use of the untold wealth with which our ecclesiastical orders abound; our proposed legislative and administrative unification, and, above all, our financial crisis, we yet have watched with feverish anxiety the result of the popular decision on which hung the to be or not to be of the United States of America. By *we*, I mean all the patriots of Italy, all who believe in liberty and progress, whether belonging to moderate or radical parties, whether believing that these *desiderata* are to be attained through republican or monarchichal institutions, and I can, without fear of being contradicted, affirm that the reelection of LINCOLN caused a thrill of joy and hope to pass through our hearts, such as no European movement has the power to do. By degrees the great American question is being understood, truth and right having a marvelous faculty for making their way. At first one heard the absurdest things said about "State Rights," liberty of the South to separate, the tyranny of the North, the shameful injustice of the tariff question, the cowardice of the Yankees, who found mercenaries to fight for them, while they speculated on their country's disasters; the chivalry and deathless devotion of the Southerners to liberty and independence; the blind love of the slaves for their masters, &c., &c. But now any person of ordinary intelligence will tell you that the great question that divides North and South is liberty versus slavery; that the South is not fighting against weight of oppression, against tyrants who would suppress their liberties; but that quite the contrary is the case; that, after lording it over the North for sixty years, the slave oligarchy, finding that their reign was at an end, lied, stole and perjured themselves for their last four years of office, then turned their stolen weapons against their legitimate masters, the majority of the American people, and this with the intention of prolonging the life and extending the limits of the slavery of the blacks, which, according to their President, "is the corner-stone of the liberty of the whites;" that the President of the United States, bound by his oath to the Constitution not to interfere in the internal administration of any State or States, did, nevertheless, set his shoulders to the wheel to prevent the extension of slavery, and reduce the rebellious States to obedience; that he and his officers, despite many blunders and shortcomings, have kept their eyes fixed on the pole star, and done their best, and that the American people have appreciated their efforts, and in proof of this have confirmed Mr. LINCOLN in office, hoping shortly to reach the goal. All this may seem very trite to you, but if you had been in Italy, and watched the change in public opinion since the war begun, you could not but rejoice and accept the encouragement as a good omen for the future.

I need hardly tell you that the Americans here who are nearly all Northerners, and who have suffered not a little financially from the war, are thankful beyond words for the news from home. "The Americans have their faults," said an Italian the other day, "but the absolute faith they have in themselves, their country and their cause, is refreshing to us. For among ourselves we meet with no one who believes in anything of home manufacture, whether laws, statesmen, railroads or tobacco."

It is quite true that since 1860, a sort of sceptical lethargy has crept over Italy, yet an impartial observer, unbiased by too eager hopes or political passions, looking at the nation from a distance, must, I think, say, *Eppur si muove*. When your war began we were just resting on our laurels—with Umbria the Marches, Sicily and Naples freed, believing fully that we should march to Venice in the Spring, and in 1862, at latest, see VICTOR EMANUEL crowned King of Italy in Rome. And if CAVOUR had lived this might have been, for although it is certain that when that statesman first broached the question of Italy in Paris, after the Crimean war, he did not believe in the possibility of Italian unity, and only hoped for a strong kingdom in the north, it is as certain that when in 1859 the resolute attitude of the central provinces to be annexed to Piedmont, because they regarded Piedmont as the representative of a united Italy, taught him the strength of the popular will, he grasped the idea at once and resolved on realising it. Of course he meant to do it in his own way and time, to reserve as much glory as possible for the King and monarchy, to deprive the party of action of "the initiative," but to use the members as instruments. Nor would this have mattered much to them had they been convinced that his aim and theirs was one. Death took him before he could mature his plans, and unfortunately there was no Elisha to wear his mantle. The best statesman that Italy does possess succeeded him, but he was unacceptable to the King for private reasons. Nor could the Imperial Court brook the unbending Italian pride of the Tuscan noble. With RICASOLI's fall dark clouds, long gathering, burst over Italy. Sarnico and Aspromonte will ever be blots on the family page of her history. It is GARIBALDI's will that the dark story should remain unwritten during his lifetime, though he holds documents which would clear his own name from presumption and disobedience at the expense of others whom he still deems necessary to his country. Suffice it that he was led on, then abandoned, forbidden to continue what he had been ordered to begin, then wounded and imprisoned for refusing to turn back. From Aspromonte to September, 1864, there seems a blank; the people, bewildered and discouraged, seem to have lost all hope and care, and the first awakening was as bewildering as the sleep. A convention with France for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, transfer of capital, revolution in Turin, massacre of the unarmed populace by the Carabineri, dismissal of the Minghette Ministry by the King, LAMARMORA to the front—all came on us like a thunder-clap, and we are still under the influence of the shock. But anything is better than stagnation, and the silver lining to the cloud has not been wanting.

Unpalatable as is an internal charge thrust on us by foreign interference, and (if anything were wanting to prove that the convention is of Imperial origin, DURANDO's revelations in the Senate have cleared away all doubts) we seem to have adopted LAMARMORA's blunt soldierly views. We don't like it, but we must make the best of it, and we are beginning to see the advantages, and the greatest of these is the removal of the capital from Turin. Right or wrong, the annexed provinces have ever chafed at *Piedmonteism*; the people, especially in the south, assert that they are treated as a conquered race; that Piedmontese are sent to govern them, to take the best places and highest pay; that all local authority and liberty has disappeared; that the Piedmontese aim to make Turin another Paris; and that this centralization is alien to the traditional ideas of the freedom of communes and municipalities. Well, the transfers will put an end to this, for, even if a superabundant number of Piedmontese functionaries are transferred, Florentines will, by the force of things, get their share. Then there is something so *gentile*, so civilizing in the Tuscan nature, that it cannot fail to soften the rough angles of the more stern and practical Piedmontese. And, moreover, the necessity of speaking pure Italian is not to be despised, as the language is the one great link between province and province. So we are setting our house in order—a little elated by our new dignity, but on hospitable thoughts intent—determined to make our city as large and comfortable and beautiful as shall befit the nation we represent. Nor has the terrible financial crisis been without its good effects. Little thought the Lamarmora Ministry when, to save the country from anarchy, they assumed the reins of government, swallowed a convention in which they had little faith, and a change of capital which they feared would be productive of civil war, that to augment their difficulties they were to find the treasury empty, the Government over head and ears in debt, and Italy on the verge of bankruptcy. But so it was; that was the state to which, while the nation slept, the vain, incapable and presumptuous Marghette Ministry had reduced it. A remedy must be found, the Minister of Finance must propose it; for the future taxes on salt, on tobacco, fresh reductions of the wretched salaries of the too numerous *impiegati*, taxes on corn, &c., and, to meet the imperious necessities of the present, a call on landed proprietors to pay down the tax for the whole of 1865! When the news came here, just at the moment when the inundations of the Itruo and other rivers had deluged the country, the consternation was almost comic. "Why, we cannot meet the December, '64, rate; how on earth can we anticipate the whole of '65!" The committees of the House, the press, moderate and radical, loudly disapproved the bill. SELLA, the Minister of Finance, talked of resigning, but his colleagues would not hear of it, as they knew that 200,000,000 francs must be found for the 25th December, and if this plan failed, they could devise no better. And the good sense and good feeling of the Italians did not fail them. "It is not our fault," said they, "that, with all the immense natural resources at command, Italy finds herself on the brink of dishonor; it is the fault of the late Ministry; but the dishonor will be ours, nevertheless, and that must be avoided at any cost." So the Brescia municipality, ever in the van, says: We will advance the land tax for 1864; and almost every commune in Italy has followed the generous example. Is not this conduct admirable? Have we not something to be proud of? One thing is certain: the nation and the House are roused by the extreme peril of the moment, and henceforward they will keep a sharper lookout on the cash box than they have ever done before.

At present the most interesting subject of discussion is VACCA's bill for the abolition of convents and monasteries, and for the appropriation of ecclesiastical property to the use of the State; such monks, friars and nuns as now exist to receive a pension, and all ministers of religion, from an Archbishop to a parish priest, to be paid by the Government. It is not at all certain that this bill will pass. If it should not, its rejection will probably be attributed to bigotry and ignorance; but this sentence will be erroneous. I do not hesitate to say that the immense majority of Italians long for the extirpation of these relics of ignorance and superstition. As for the Florentines, ever since the question of the transfer has been on the tapis, their one cry has been, "Take the monasteries and convents, and convert them into public offices;" and, indeed, every pretext serves for laying hands on these buildings. If barracks are wanted, the military authorities cast about for a good-sized monastery, and having found it, ask and obtain possession. When the inundation drove some hundreds of families from their houses, the municipality instantly lodged the poor houseless ones in convents, and the nuns may repeat aves and paternosters to extinction, but they will not get their convents back; and yet, even in Florence, VACCA's bill does not go down. *Il modo anco in offende* is about the secret of the opposition. The Italians feel that this step is an all-important one in their civil history, and ought only to be taken in obedience to moral laws. The original founders of these institutions were well-meaning, if mistaken, humanitarians. If the property of the religious orders is to be deviated from its present possessors, it ought to be reserved for educational and charitable purposes. Now, it is evident from the preamble to VACCA's bill, that he proposes this wholesale measure in order to get money for immediate pressing wants. Thus, people say all this splendid national property will go to the hammer, and be knocked down to some rich speculator for a mere song, as so much of our national possessions have been; it will be a mere drop in the ocean, and the measure will not carry conviction home to the minds of the prejudiced. Bigots at home, and the world at large will not feel that we have carried out a great national reform in conformity with the wants and progress of the age. Hence, I doubt the passing of the bill, which will be a misfortune, inasmuch as if this be rejected, a long time will pass before another be presented.

Another very important measure under consideration is the project of administrative and legislative unification. This is absolutely necessary, as one Italy must have one general law as one general Government, but it is a pity that such a momentous question must be solved in a hurry. What is proposed is not to apply the Piedmontese or Albertino code to the whole of Italy, neither has a new code been evolved. The meeting asks Parliament to allow it to pass a few general and necessary laws to be provisionally applied to all the provinces, and promises to present a new code to Parliament in 1866. As far as one can see at present, this permission will be granted, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be judicious in availing itself of the permission. As far as Tuscany is concerned there will be little opposition, unless it be attempted to reënact capital punishments. Depend upon it, said an eminent lawyer to me to-day, that it is utterly impossible to erect a scaffold on our soil. The law, if passed, will a dead letter. No judge will be found to pass a death sentence, no jury will find a verdict of guilty if such a punishment be possible.

On the Venetian question one feels as if the least said the better; yet, to write of Italy and forget Venice is impossible. How the heroic, though unsuccessful movement looks to foreigners, it is difficult to ascertain, probably as a mere isolated desperate attempt on the part of a few youths to shake off the hated yoke. But the true case stands thus: in the Spring the party of action, as usual, organized a movement. When GARIBALDI went to England he and MAZZINI agreed on the plan to be followed. On GARIBALDI's return to Caprera he received a direct offer from the King to go to Ischia, and a promise that on the 1st of September a steamer should be in readiness to convey him and thirty of his followers to "the East," in order to worry Austria from the Danubian Principalities. GARIBALDI accepted the offer, but his officers, including his own son, MENOTTE, fearing a trap and seeing at best only an endeavor to exile the popular chief from Italy, refused to follow him, and the negociations were broken off. Meanwhile the preparations almost completed on Venetian soil were suspended. Summer and Autumn had passed, and Winter was drawing nigh. Reluctantly, but resolutely, the central committee resident in Italy, composed of Garibaldians and Mazzinians, warned the Venetians that operations must be postponed to the Spring, alleging the inclemency of the season, the withdrawal of the tacit permission at first afforded by the powers that be, &c., &c. And the majority of the volunteers sadly acquiesced, but the brave few, weary of procrastination, believing that it needed but the match to kindle the flame, confident that if the initiative was once taken by Venetians, on Venetian soil, GARIBALDI and his volunteers would come in, and, after the first victory, be followed by the Italian army, resolved to act. Arms they possessed and some money; the desertion of some Italian soldiers from the Austrian army encouraged them and enabled them to perform prodigies of valor in the Italian mountains. Alas! Italy, absorbed in convention, transfer and financial crisis, turned a deaf ear to their appeal; the Government caused all who attempted to rush to their aid to be arrested; the mass of the Venetian population, convinced that, without aid from Italy, no movement could succeed, remained grieved but passive spectators; Austria shoots, tortures and imprisons, and the courageous band disperses. Happily, most of them succeed in gaining the frontier, and among them the leaders, TALAYTI and ANDREWELI. Such is the genuine history of the attempt which leaves us mourning for the victims and once more hoping for the Spring.

Board of Supervisors.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

This board met at noon yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair. The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes on the Tax Levy for the present year was presented and laid over. The President announced the Standing Committees of the board for the present year as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Annual Taxes—E. F. Purdy, James Davis, Smith Ely, Jr., and A. Willman.

Civil Courts—Henry Smith, E. F. Purdy, A. Willman, Smith Ely, Jr.

County Officers—Walter Roche, William R. Stewart, John R. Briggs, Sheridan Shook.

Criminal Courts and Police—Smith Ely, Jr., Sheridan Shook, John Fox, James Davis.

Public Charities and Correction—Henry Smith, John Fox, Orison Blunt, Walter Roche.

Printing and Stationery—Orison Blunt, John Fox, William A. Stewart, John R. Briggs.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Court House—John R. Briggs, William R. Stewart, Walter Roche, Sheridan Shook.

Harlem Bridge—James Davis, Walter Roche, William R. Stewart, John Fox.

Fuel—John Fox, Sheridan Shook, E. F. Purdy, Orison Blunt.

Repairs to Chamber and Room—Orison Blunt, E. F. Purdy, A. Willman, John Fox.

Armories and Drill—William R. Stewart, Walter Roche, Henry Smith, John R. Briggs, Sheridan Shook, John Fox.

Salaries—Sheridan Shook, Smith Ely, Jr., Wm. R. Stewart, Walter Roche.

Riot Claims—James Davis, Smith Ely, Jr., A. Willman, E. F. Purdy, O. Blunt, John R. Briggs.

National Affairs—E. F. Purdy, James Davis, John Fox, O. Blunt, A. Willman.

The board adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, *Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Case on. Calendar unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 110, 117, 118, 111, 129, 112. *Part II.*—Nos. 135, 29, 11, 86, 119, 101, 97, 133.

SUPERIOR COURT, *Part I.*—Nos. 4337, 2545, 3301, 3300, 3299, 3302, 2549, 4865, 4789, 989, 4183, 4019, 4851, 3199, 4991, 4793. *Part II.*—Nos. 4394, 3402, 3998, 4032, 3312, 4876, 4878, 4882, 4884, 4886, 4888, 4890, 4892, 4894, 4902.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 23, 1865.

$14,500	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110	2000	Erie Railway....	68¼
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	108	1500	do..........	68⅝
50,000	do..........	107½	2500	do..........	68⅜
20,000	do...new iss.	107⅜	500	do.......s15	68
20,000	do...new iss.	107⅜	100	do.......b30	69
30,000	do...new iss.	107⅜	50	do.......b60	69⅛
1,000	U. S. 10-40s..C.	101¼	200	Erie R. Pref.....	91
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C.	104	2500	Hudson R. R.....	100
10,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97¾	200	do..........	100¼
2,000	do..........	97¾	100	do.......s30	100
20,000	O. & Miss. C.....	27¾	700	Reading R.....	104¾
30,000	do.......b30	28	200	do..........	104⅞
10,000	do.......b30	27¾	550	do..........	105
50,000	do..........	27¼	100	Ill. Cen. R....s60	111
10,000	do..........	27¼	200	do.......s60	112
2,000	Hud. R. 2d M...	105	26	Mich. Cen. R.....	106
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	103	150	do..........	105
1,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s,		100	do..........	104⅜
	1st M.....	113	100	do..........	104¾
1,000	To. & W. 2d M...	79	700	M. S. & N. I.....	64¼
1,000	Lac. & W. 1st..	105	400	do..........	64
6,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	109	500	do..........	63⅜
1,500	Dl., Lac. & W. 1st	112	900	do..........	63¼
20,000	Amer. Gold....	201	200	do..........	63⅜
32	Mechanics' Bk. As.	101	2500	do..........	63
5	B'k of Commerce..	112	47	Panama R.....	260
5	Fourth Nat. Bank.	99	500	Clev. & Pitts.....	83
50	do..........	100	500	do..........	83¼
100	Del. & H. C. Co..s30	150	500	do.......s60	82
50	Canton Co..........	31	200	do.......b10	83¾
200	do..........	30½	2500	Chi. & N. W.....	34¾
400	do..........	30	2000	do.......s10	34
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....	42¼	600	do..........	34
300	do..........	42⅜	11	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	64⅛
300	do..........	42⅞	150	do..........	63¾
300	do..........	43	200	do..........	63⅝
100	do.......b30	43⅛	100	do.......s10	63⅜
50	Quick. Min.....	95½	900	do..........	63⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.....	12	1000	Clev. & Tol.....	108
300	do..........	12¼	400	do.......s10	107
250	N. Y. Cen.....	106	100	do.......s30	107
400	do.......s30	105	500	do.......s30	106½
300	do.......s5	106	1000	Chi. & R. I. R.....	92
350	do..........	106¼	100	do.......b30	92
50	do..........	106½	100	do..........	91⅞
200	do..........	106⅝	200	do..........	91⅜
400	do.......s10	106	200	P., Ft. W. & C.....	91
100	do.......s10	105¾	300	do..........	91¼
500	do.......s10	105⅛	1100	do..........	91½
100	do.......s30	104½	100	do.......b30	91⅜
28	Chi., Bur. & Q....	116			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81...C.	109⅜	300	Reading R.....	104
3,000	U S.6s, 5-20s..C.		800	do..........	103¾
	New issue.....	107⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R.....	104⅛
50,000	do...new iss.	107⅜	600	do..........	103
10,000	do...new iss.	107¼	200	M. S. & N. I.....	62
25,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s. C.	100⅜	100	do..........	61½
18,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97¾	1000	do..........	61¼
10,000	Treas. N., 7-30s.		600	do..........	61
	April & Oct.	114	1000	Chic. & N. W....	32
40,000	Ohio & M. C....	26¾	1800	do..........	32¼
5,200	Am. Gold.....	198¼	200	Ill. Cen. R....s10	110
200	Canton Co.....b30	30	300	do..........	110
200	Cum Coal Pref.	42¼	300	do.......s60	109
100	do.......b15	42⅜	600	Cleve. & Pitts....	81¾
10	Quick. M. Co.....	96	200	do.......s10	81½
200	do..........	94	200	do.......s5	81
100	Mar. Min. Co.....	11⅛	400	do.......s10	81
300	do..........	11	400	C. & N. W. Pr.....	61⅛
200	do.......s10	11	100	do..........	61⅜
28	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	115	700	do..........	61¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R...s10	104	200	Cleve. & Tol...s30	107
400	do..........	104⅛	600	do..........	108
200	do..........	104¼	200	do..........	109
300	do..........	104	200	Chi. & R. I. R.....	90⅞
100	Erie Railway..s10	66¼	300	do..........	90
800	do..........	66¼	200	do..........	89¾
1000	do..........	66⅛	600	do..........	89⅞
200	do..........	66⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	39
200	do.......b60	67⅛	500	Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	90⅞
600	do..........	66⅝	300	do..........	90¼
100	Hud. Riv. R....s30	99⅜	300	do..........	90
1000	do..........	100	300	do..........	90½
100	do.......s30	99⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s C	100⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....	91⅜
5,000	O. & M. Cer....c	27	100	do.......s3	91¼
300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	106	600	do.......b10	91⅜
200	do.......s3	105⅝	100	do.......s3	91
200	Erie R.......x-d	68⅜	300	do..........	91⅛
400	do.......b3	68¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts. b10	82½
300	do.......c	68⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.....	34
700	do.......s3	68⅛	100	do.......c	34
500	do.......s10	68	100	do.......s3	33⅞
500	do.......s5	68	100	do.......s3	33⅝
200	do..........	68⅛	200	do..........	33¾
100	do.......s3	68⅛	100	do..........	33⅜
1000	do..........	68	100	do..........	33½
500	do.......b3	67⅞	1100	do.......s3	33⅜
200	Hudson Riv. R. b3	100⅛	100	Ch. & N.W. Pref....	63⅜
200	do..........	100⅛	100	do.......b10	63¾
300	do..........	100⅛	200	do.......s3	63⅞
300	Ill. Cen. R.....	112	200	do.......s3	63⅛
100	do.......s30	111⅛	100	do.......b3	63⅜
100	Reading R.....	104⅛	200	do.......s3	63⅛
700	M. S. & N. I. R..	63¼	100	do.......s3	63½
200	do.......b3	63⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	91⅞
100	do.......s3	63⅜	300	do..........	91¾
200	do.......s3	63	300	do.......b10	91⅛
200	do..........	63⅛	100	Cum. Coal.....s3	42⅛
200	do..........	63	1000	Mar. M. Co.....	11¼
100	Quick. M. Co..b30	95			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer...	26⅜	300	Reading R.....s3	102¾
15,000	do..........	27	400	Clev. & Tol. R..s30	108
200	N. Y. Cen.....	102	1200	do.......b3	109
300	do.......s10	102	200	Chi. & N. W.....s3	31
300	do.......s5	102	100	do..........	32
100	do.......s30	101	600	do..........	81¼
1200	Erie Railway.x-d	68⅜	500	do..........	31
100	do..........	66¼	300	do.......s4	31
200	do.......s3	66¼	200	do.......s3	30¾
900	do.......s3	66⅜	100	do.......s5	30¾
100	do.......s5	66⅛	200	do..........	30⅜
500	do.......s3	66⅜	400	do..........	30⅜
200	do.......s5	66⅜	200	do..........	30⅜
100	do..........	66½	800	C. & N. W. Pr.....	61
300	Hud. Riv. R.....	98¼	300	do.......s3	61
500	do.......s10	98⅜	200	do.......s3	60⅞
100	M. S. & N. I.....	60¾	200	do.......s3	60⅛
500	do..........	61	600	do.......s10	60⅜
200	do..........	61⅛	200	do..........	60⅜
800	do.......s3	61⅜	600	do.......s3	60⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	81⅜	100	do.......s4	61¼
200	do.......s30	81	300	do.......s10	60⅜
1000	do.......b3	81⅛	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. b2	89⅜
200	do.......b10	81⅜	300	do..........	89⅜
200	do.......s30	81⅛	100	do..........	89⅜
1100	Chic. & R. I...s3	90	100	Cum. Coal Co.....	41⅜
200	do..........	89	100	do..........	41⅛
100	do..........	89⅜	100	do.......s3	41⅛
1000	do.......s3	90⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co.....	10¾
100	do.......s3	90⅜	1100	do.......b30	11
200	do..........	90¼	100	do.......b3	11

MONDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 14:

Decrease in Loans..........	$2,626,164
Decrease in Specie..........	1,146,039
Decrease in Circulation..........	94,178
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits..........	2,862,944

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 22, 1864.	Jan. 21, 1865.	Jan. 14, 1865.
Capital........	$69,722,508	$69,186,762	$69,186,762
Loans..........	162,925,888	187,060,586	189,686,750
Specie..........	24,077,513	20,211,569	21,357,608
Circulation........	5,949,807	2,979,851	3,074,029
Gross Deposits.	206,938,277	254,600,838	238,728,079
Exchanges.....	76,801,924	108,532,483	89,796,780
Undrawn.........	130,136,353	146,068,355	148,931,299
In Sub-Trea'ry.	42,030,519	30,981,068	22,074,934

The old Associated Bank return this afternoon shows a further decrease of two and a half millions and over in Loans and Discounts, and about the same in the line of Deposits. The Specie average falls off nearly as much as it gained last Monday.

The market for Money to-day varies but little from the closing feeling of last week. The heavy fluctuations against the Gold Room and the Railways create some shifting of loans, but where the new margins are made satisfactory, there is no difficulty in borrowing at 7 ⅌ cent.

The Street has been dull to-day. There was a partial demand for the Railways at the early board of the Stock Exchange, but mainly, it was thought, to cover *Bear* contracts at higher prices, so that the market manifested but little substantial strength, and fell off again after the adjournment. The Government Stocks participated in the general dullness and were a fraction lower than Saturday, when pressed on sale. The miscellaneous shares comparatively steady.

The Gold Room did not recover from the heavy sales and decline of Saturday and Saturday night, although a good many buyers were inclined to operate on the chances of an upward reaction. The early range of sales was 201½@202½@199½@201½ ⅌ cent. There was no important export inquiry for Wednesday's steamer, and Exchange reported dull for Gold and unsettled for Currency.

In the Afternoon the range of sales in the Gold Room was down to 197½ ⅌ cent., and the Railways at the Second Board were in a fresh panic, Erie selling down to 66½ ⅌ cent., Michigan Southern to 61 ⅌ cent., and the other New-York and Western Roads, with the exception of Toledo, equally weak. The Governments were lower on 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 and 10-40s, but about the same as at the First Board for 5-20s, which were in demand. The First National Bank took $347,000 to-day for the 7-30 ⅌ cent. Popular Loan; and the Ninth National, $110,600.

After the Second regular Board the Railways continued heavy. The sales of some of the Western Dividend Roads were the lowest known for twelve or eighteen months, and the figures begin to look tempting to men who have money to pay for the Stocks and hold them. Thus, Michigan Southern at 61 ⅌ cent., to be reduced to 57½ by the March Dividend, already declared; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 81, to be reduced by an extra Dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. on the business of 1864, to 75 ⅌ cent.; Northwest Preferred, paying, by preference, at least 7 ⅌ cent. per annum, and to participate with the Common Stock over that rate; Fort Wayne, 89½, paying quarterly at the rate of 10 ⅌ cent. per annum; Illinois Central, with its Land Grant reserve and 10 ⅌ cent. Dividends, at 110; and Rock Island 89½, paying 6 ⅌ cent. a year and reserving a heavy surplus. We risk nothing in saying that these rates, whether on a Currency or Gold basis—the latter must greatly reduce the expenses, without diminishing materially the gross traffic of the Roads—are tempting to men of capital, while they may not be altogether safe for speculation on 10 or 20 ⅌ cent. margins, as the Bear interest has undoubted control of the market and may not let up on the decline so long as Gold continues to go down. But even this interest may suddenly discover that the sympathy between the Gold Room, which ought to go down further with the accumulating successes of our armies, and the Stock Exchange, has been carried far enough, if not too far, against our Dividend Railways both East and West. And when this change takes place in the policy of the great operators inside the Exchange, the upward turn may be too rapid for new outside buyers to secure the best bargains. The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock. Gold 198½ ⅌ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	110½	109⅜	Pittsburgh....	83⅜	81¾
U. S. 5-20's.....	108⅜	107⅜	Northwest.....	34⅜	30¾
T. Certificates..	98	97⅜	N. West Pref....	64⅛	60⅞
N. Y. Central....	108	102	Rock Island....	91⅜	90⅛
Erie.........	69	66¼	Fort Wayne....	90⅞	89⅜
Hudson........	101	98⅛	Cum'land Coal.	42⅞	41⅜
Reading........	105⅛	102⅜	Quicksilver....	94	94
Mich. Southern..	65⅜	61⅛	Mariposa.....	12	11
Illinois Cen.....	113⅝	110	Ohio & M. Certfs	27	27

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........	112	Bank of N. Amer....	106
Merchants'..........	116	Hanover..........	102
Mechanics'..........	112	Irving..........	105
America..........	136	Corn Exchange....	115
North River..........	106	Commonwealth....	103
Fulton..........	165	Imp. and Traders'....	107
Commerce..........	110	Park..........	145
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso..	101	Manuf. & Merchants'.	103
Chatham..........	108	Central National....	104
Bank of the Republic.	108	Fourth National....	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	103	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......	100	Chi. & N. W. 1sts....	91
Erie 1sts, '68......	100	Lack. & W. Bds....	104
Erie 7s, '79......	110	Del., L. & W. 1sts....	113
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80...	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st. m....	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m.s.f.'85.	105	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext....	100
Harlem 3ds. '68......	97	Clev & Tol. S. F....	105
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ⅌ c....	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	108⅜
Nor. Ind. G. L., '68....	95	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts.	50
Ill. Central 7 ⅌ c. '75...	110	Chi. & Alt. 1sts....	100
Alton & T. H. 1sts.....	96		

At a meeting of the "New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies," held 11th January, 1865, the following rules were adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, and were ordered to take effect on and after the 20th inst.:

1. No abatement or rebate from the established rates shall be made or allowed to the Assured. 2. No commission or brokerage shall be given to any officer, clerk or employe of any local Insurance Company. 3. No commission, brokerage, or other compensation for the procurement or presentation of risks for insurance shall be paid to any person acting as agent for any Company, who has not in writing subscribed to the rates and rules of this Board; and who, after having so subscribed, does not in good faith adhere and act up to the same. Such an Agent claiming brokerage must subscribe to the terms required of brokers in the fifth section of these rules. 4. A commission not exceeding ten (10) per cent. of the premium may be paid to brokers on risks in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, which shall comprise all and every allowance, of whatever name or nature, for all services relating to the procurement of risks, surveying or examining the same, and the collection of the premium therefor. 5. No company belonging to this board shall in any manner employ or pay, or make present to any broker, or to any person acting as broker or agent, other than the ten per cent. commission on the premium by rule allowed. Nor shall commission be allowed or paid to any such broker, or agent, or person who shall not have previously signed a writing to the effect: That he will not divide his commission with the assured; that he will not present risks for insurance, nor take policies or renewals from any company or agency which has not in writing signified its assent to the rates, rules and regulations of this Board; and that he will not exchange business with, nor divide commissions with any other broker or agent who shall deal with Companies designated as not subscribing to our rates and rules. The evidence that such broker has subscribed such a document shall be a certificate given him, signed by the Chairman of the Deviation Committee, which committee shall have cognizance of the whole matter, and shall report from time to time on delinquencies, if any there shall be.

We have received a lengthy communication protesting, in the name of the merchants of New-York, whose rates have been largely advanced since its establishment by the Board of Fire Underwriters, against the foregoing regulations. The writer alleges that the first pretext for nearly doubling the rates, was the vast accumulation of Foreign Goods in Bond last summer, and that from this beginning the advance of 50 to 100 per cent. has become, or is likely soon to become general. He also complains that the effect of the proscriptive clause against Insurance Brokers or Agents, who deal with out of town Companies, not in the Board, is to drive business from the City, and that it ought to be so transferred to the extent that Companies from the neighboring States are willing or able to take the risks.

We do not care to occupy our present crowded columns with the discussion of this question, to which we are inclined to believe there is more than one plausible side; but have thus given the substance of our correspondent's complaint. It is a grave point to be considered, whether or not every step in the direction of undoubtedly sound paying rates for Fire Insurance in a vast and crowded city like New-York, does not add to the security of the insured. At the same time if the newly established Board place their terms, as a local monopoly, extravagantly high, not justified by experience, or the ordinary chances of profit or loss, there can be no objection to out of town competition, or to its encouragement in every reasonable way.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts $2,852,734 03; including for Customs, $156,000; on account of Loan, $246,410; Payments, $3,753,785 08; Balance, $30,080,017 72.

Sales of real estate by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. are as follows, at private sale: For cash, store No. 182 Pearl-st.; $35,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, United States Treasury Agent, No. 140 Broadway, will allow ⅜ per cent. discount to all subscribers to the United States Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes, and deliver them, express paid, in any amount, immediately upon the receipt of current funds or certified city checks.

It will also issue Deposite Receipts similar to those issued by the English and Provincial banks, payable on demand, and bearing four per cent. interest, if not presented within fifteen days from date. Parties are invited to open accounts with this bank, and will be courteously and liberally dealt with.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 27 bbls. Ashes, 5,283 bbls. Flour, 130 bbls. and 5,094 bags Corn Meal, 8,752 bushels Corn, 7,975 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Rye, 700 bushels Malt, 2,870 packages Provisions, and 107 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Is quiet, and nominal in price.

COTTON—Is inactive, and steadily declining. Middlings at 88c.@90c. ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last amount to to 6,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 30@$9 60; poor to choice Extra State at $9 50@$9 90, chiefly at $9 60@$9 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 55@$10 90, the latter an extreme, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..........	$9 30	@$9 60
Extra State..........	9 50	@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands.	10 55	@10 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	11 00	@12 50
Extra Genesee..........	10 00	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..........	10 00	@14 50

Southern Flour continues inactive at drooping prices. Sales since our last 700 bbls., at $10 25@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 70@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is again lower. Sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $9 60@$12 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $8@$9 25 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $7 85@$7 95 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 90@$9 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull at declining prices. Sales were confined to 7,000 bushels Amber Western (Winter,) at $2 35½@$2 36 ⅌ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Corn has been very quiet; sales 5,000 bushels, including mixed Western at $1 88 and Jersey Yellow at $1 78 ⅌ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy. We quote Western at $1 03@$1 05; State, $1 03; Canada, $1@$1 01 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is in limited demand at $1 60@$1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 90 for small lots for city use. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are inactive at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, the latter being an extreme rate, ⅌ ℔.

LATHS—Have been quiet and nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at declining prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 92½@$2 05 ⅌ gallon; Resin, at $23@$36 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$9 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale, at $1 52½@$1 57½; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been inactive and depressed. Sales, since our last, 1,200 bbls., in lots, at 47c.@48c. for Crude; 64c.@65c. for refined, in bond; and 84c.@85c. for do., free ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy, at much reduced prices. The demand has been less active, especially from speculative buyers. Sales, since our last, 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $37 87½@$38 50, closing at $37 87½ cash, for New Mess; $36@$37, closing at $36, regular, for 1863-4 Mess; $35 50 for New Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for New Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,250 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, seller and buyer's option, January and February, at $36@$36 75; 4,250 bbls. New Mess, January, February and March, seller's and buyer's options, $38@$39 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy, at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18½c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 170 pkgs. Bacon is declining; sales 130 boxes, including Cumberland at 19½c., and short rib at 20½c. ⅌ ℔. Dressed Hogs are heavy and down to 15½c.@16½c. for Western, and City, ⅌ ℔. Lard is again lower; sales 950 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@23c., the latter an extreme. ⅌ ℔. Beef has been in limited request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue inactive; sales 50 bbls., at $26 25. Butter is quiet and depressed to-day, at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 33c.@47c. for Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues very quiet, at 14c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue quiet and heavy. Sales since our last comprise 356 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 15½c.@20c., and 84 boxes Havana, part at 23c. Refined are inactive, at 23½c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 187,000 ℔s., at 15½c.@16c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day reached only 250 bbls., in lots, at $2 32@$2 33 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 100 boxes Bacon, at 15s.; 165 hhds. Tallow, at 7s. 6d.@15s.; 500 boxes Cheese, at 20s. For London, 200 cases Spermaceti, at 14s. per 40 cubic feet; 10 tons Black Walnut, at 15s. For Cork and orders, a foreign bark with 2,400 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 10½d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China..........	Jan. 25..	New-York....	Liverpool.
United Kingdom..	Jan. 25..	New-York....	Glasgow.
City of Baltimore..	Jan. 28..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Washington..........	Feb. 1..	New-York....	Havre.
Canada..........	Feb. 1..	Boston....	Liverpool.
Virginia..........	Feb. 4..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Cuba..........	Feb. 8..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Africa..........	Feb. 15..	Boston....	Liverpool.
Lafayette..........	March 1..	New-York....	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore....	Jan. 4..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Damascus..........	Jan. 5..	Liverpool....	Portland.
City of Limerick....	Jan. 7..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Canada..........	Jan. 7..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Virginia..........	Jan. 10..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Caledonia..........	Jan. 11..	Glasgow....	New-York.
Cuba..........	Jan. 14..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Africa..........	Jan 21..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Australasian..........	Jan. 28..	Liverpool....	New-York.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Guiding Star..........	Jan. 28..	New-York....	N. Orleans.
George Cromwell....	Jan. 28..	New-York....	N. Orleans.

*Via Havana.

For California.

North Star..........	Feb. 3..	New-York....	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails..	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........	3 P. M.
North Mails..........	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..........	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1865, Two o'clock P. M.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Aldermen Ryers, Alderman Masterson was called to the chair.

The minutes of January nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, were read and approved.

MOTION.

Alderman Farley moved that when this board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday next, the twenty-third instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Bill of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, for music furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Corcoran, amounting to one hundred and two dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Masterson—

Bill of William Dealing, for fitting up election poll, Third Election District, Twenty-second Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman Gedney—

Bill of Asa Butman for fitting up polling-place for Fourth District, Ninth Ward, for December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Bill of Bernard O'Neal for fitting up polls of the First and Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman Norton—

Bill of John H. Welsh for gold badge for Councilman, forty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Welsh, for the sum of forty-four dollars and fifty cents, to be in full payment for bill hereto annexed, for furnishing Councilman Sandford with a badge of office; the amount to be charged to the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Bill of Thomas E. Foran for fitting up polls for Seventeenth Election District, for December election, for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, ten dolars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Bill of Stephen Geoghegan, for fitting up polls of the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward for December election, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By the same—

Bill of William Carroll, for fitting up polls in Fourteenth Election District, Twenty-first Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That the wages of laboring men, in Street Commissioner's, Croton Aqueduct and City Inspector's Departments, be increased to two dollars and fifty cents per day, said increase to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Messrs. Slate & Woodman, numbers one hundred and nineteen and one hundred and twenty-one William-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given, to Alva A. Bedell to keep a recruiting rendezvous in the square fronting Bridge street ferry, foot of Roosevelt-street, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Leopold Apple to erect and keep a recruiting tent on the Battery, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman Moore—

Whereas Broad-street, from Front-street to South-street, is much obstructed from the presence of merchandise and other incumbrances being left in the carriage-way; and

Whereas said obstructions in the streets are contrary to the ordinance of the Common Council, and should be removed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to remove forthwith the obstructions now incumbering Broad-street, between Front and South streets.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Mooney to erect a sign in front of number thirty-six Astor-place, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the vacant lot number three hundred and twenty-nine in Forty-ninth-street, between the First and Second avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Hamilton Armstrong to exhibit goods in front of his store, number one hundred and forty Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to G. W. Edwards to erect a recruiting tent in the Park, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman Masterson.

Resolved, That the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies be and they are hereby authorized and permitted to erect a small switch box at the junction of Broadway and Canal-street, provided the same does not interfere with the free and unobstructed travel of the said streets, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from further consideration of a paper making a donation to the funds of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessments for regulating, &c., First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first streets.

Which was ordered on file.

The following communication was received from the City Inspector, nominating James Casey as Health Warden for the Twentieth Ward, in place of Joseph Brennan, removed, and Adam Moser as Assistant Health Warden of the Twentieth Ward, in place of Herman Ewisch, removed:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NO. 19 CITY HALL-SQUARE, CHATHAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April ten, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, I have appointed, subject to the approval of your honorable body, James Casey to be Health Warden of the Twentieth Ward, in place of Joseph Brennan, removed, to take effect from the tenth instant; and Adam Moser, to be Assistant Health Warden of the Twentieth Ward, in place of Herman Ewisch, removed, to take effect from and after this date. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

Which were confirmed on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

A communication was received from the City Inspector in relation to the difficulties in keeping the streets clean, and in payment to the men employed.

Alderman Farley moved that the communication be received and printed in all the daily papers.

Alderman Gedney moved to amend by adding the Jewish Record.

Which amendment was accepted by Alderman Farley, and the motion was carried.

A communication was received from the Public Administrator, transmitting his annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received, and two thousand five hundred copies ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a report in relation to market receipts and from sales of manure

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at auction, in accordance with law, the property on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, known as the site and formerly occupied by the Colored Orphan Asylum, and return the proceeds to the credit of the Sinking Fund of the City for the payment of the City Debt; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to select a suitable site for the use of the Colored Orphan Asylum, on land belonging to the city above One Hundred and Tenth-street, and report such selection to the Common Council, with recommendation for their action.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Board of Supervisors to erect a partition on the south side of the Hall, for the use of the Sheriff's Office, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk of Franklin Market be and it is hereby increased to the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, commencing January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Resolved, That Terence P. Smith be and he is hereby appointed a messenger to the President, and to perform such other duties as the Clerk may direct, at a salary of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge, together with the staves of office, stationery, maps and such books as may be necessary to aid them in the discharge of their official business.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Gedney—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence,

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Shannon moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, permitting G. W. Edwards to erect a tent in the Park.

By Board of Aldermen, December sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, adopted.

(By Board of Councilmen, December sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amended by adding "all recruits raised to be credited to the quota of the City of New-York.")

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Bill of Thomas Nolan for fitting up poll of Ninth District, Twenty-second Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power, by said Board.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution, permitting J. Kehoe to erect a tent at the junction of Bowery, Third and Fourth-avenues.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Bill of Michael Corey, for fitting up Fifth District, Twenty-second Ward.

Bill of Michael Cotter, for fitting up Fourth District, Twenty-first Ward.

Bill of John Deinhart, for fitting up Thirteenth District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which were severally referred to the Comptroller, with power, by said Board.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution, permitting George H. Wilson to erect a tent in Coenties slip.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution, permitting Michael Haley to erect a tent in Tompkins-square.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution, repealing permission heretofore granted A. M. Stewart to exhibit a show-case in front of his premises.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Ryers, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley—4.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Van Voorhis—10.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolution, permitting Schroder & Son to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution, permitting Patrick Kane to erect a tent in the City Hall Park.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Bill of Francis Ruddy, for fitting up poll, First Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Referred to Comptroller with power by said Board.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution, permitting John W. Farmer to build a coal-box in front of his premises.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend by adding the words, "not to extend beyond the stoop line."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in relation to the contract with the New-York Gas-light Company, for lighting the lower part of the city.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, announcing the death of the Hon. Edward Everett:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The death of the Hon. Edward Everett has pervaded the Community with sorrow, and the Common Council of New-York, sharing in this sentiment, will, I am confident, recognize the propriety of giving it expression. His ripe and rare scholarship, the beautiful productions of his mind and his unrivaled excellence as an orator have adorned the pages of American literature. The honorable public stations held by the deceased statesman, and, above all, the spotless purity of his character, command universal respect. His memory will live as long as the language in which he wrote survives among men. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolution permitting Richard Cook to erect a tent in Chatham-square for recruiting purposes.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution permitting Jacob Shepley to erect a sign in front of his premises.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Bill of Andrew Hurd, for fitting up Eleventh District, Twenty-second Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of John Ruddy, for fitting up Sixth District, Twenty-second Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of James P. Kelly, for fitting up Tenth District, Twenty-second Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of Frederick Depporin, for fitting up Fourth District, Twenty-second Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which were severally referred to the Comptroller, with power, by said board.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Alderman Shannon moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried, on a division, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien—10.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, McKnight, Farley, Van Voorhis—4.

And the President pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-third instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a bakery or fancy goods store; good references given. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a first-class family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; in the English and American style of cooking; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands it in every respect; would do the coarse washing if required; country preferred; wages not less than $12. Can be seen, until suited, at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 345 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and fine fluting. Particular attention paid to families clothes. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store. Mrs. CAIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist in washing, and is obliging, if required; good reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., second floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up on the bottle; is a quick sewer and embroiderer; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 123 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country; three years' city reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing or fine washing, or as entire laundress; has the very best of city reference. Apply at No. 517 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; baking and also puddings and pies and bread; any kind of cooking that is required. Call at No. 58 West 46th-st., where you can get my reference.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as nurse to growing children, do light chamberwork, sew and make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 301 West 26th-st., near 10th-av. References given.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS SEAMSTRESS, by the day, week or month, as operator on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Fully understands her business as seamstress; a Protestant. Good city reference. No. 110 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER; no objection to go a short distance in the country; first-class reference given. Apply for three days at No. 11 Essex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; or waitress and do family sewing; quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GOING WOMAN a situation as a most excellent cook, washer and ironer, and can furnish the best of reference. Call at No. 314 East 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SMART GIRL OF 16, A SITUATION to wait on a lady, mind a baby, and do light chamberwork; kind to children; good reference given; wages $4. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman, as cook; understands cooking in all branches; best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 297 West 27th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches; soups, meats, game, and pastry; best city reference. Call at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; best of references given. Apply at No. 90 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES A RAPID and legible hand, wishes to obtain a situation as copyist. Address L. M., Station E.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South and experienced Northern servants at the Freedmen's Bureau No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn. Entrance Joralemon st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good groom and a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address, for three days, J. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MAN, aged 19, as assistant or entry clerk in a wholesale dry goods store; salary at first no object, provided the place be permanent and hold out opportunities for advancement; can furnish good reference, and deposit $500 as surety for faithful performance of duty, if required. Address J. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who has had several years practice in some of the best places in the vicinity of Boston; is single, and can show good recommendations. Address S. J. R., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER, AT ORANGE, N. J., a single man, Protestant, who has had experience and thoroughly understands his business, including glass; a good place for a competent, faithful, willing man. None others will suit. Apply at the bookstore of MASON BROTHERS, No. 7 Mercer-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman; is a married man, without family, aged 30; is of strictly temperate habits, and understands his business; first-class city reference. Apply to WRIGHT, saddler, No. 305 4th-av., or at private stable, No. 114 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN OF MUCH experience to make an engagement with a reliable firm as book-keeper, for which he is thoroughly competent and can furnish the best reference. Address E. A. S., Box No. 808 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; can be highly recommended; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address Mr. POST'S Saddlery, No. 1,170 Broadway between 27th and 28th-sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GOOD SITuation in a wholesale store; is a good penman, and willing to make himself generally useful; the best of references given. Address WHEELER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman in a private family; best of references given from last employer. Can be seen at, or address M. C., No. 22 West 10th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE millinery goods store by a young man acquainted with the business. Address J. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, with long city references. Address C. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man with good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS MAN.—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man wants an active position at a fair salary; good writer, experienced book-keeper; would assist on books; present engagement expires Feb. 1; refers to his present employers in this city. Address H., Box 168 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS THOROUGHLY acquainted with horses and their management, is in want of a situation where such knowledge would be of value. Address N. G., Box 171 *Times* Office.

A HOSIERY CLERK—WHO HAS HAD charge of that department in a large house, is open to an engagement. Address C. S., Box No. 1,257 Post-office. Best of references.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR a gentleman's family on Staten Island; colored not objected to; must have respectable references. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday, at No. 127 East 20th-st., 3d-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 TO 20 years of age; good references required. Address, in handwriting of applicant, A. M., No. 237 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, an American young man, to assist in the office; must write a good hand; salary first year $300. Address Box No. 5,487 Post-office.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, ACQUAINTED with the city book business; one living with his parents preferred.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER, ONE THAT understands the care of horses, and will make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 2205 New-York city.

WANTED—A BOY, IN DRY-GOODS COMMISSION business. A bright and well educated boy may apply at No. 7 College-place.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE, A young man between the ages of 16 and 20 years. Apply at No. 158 Nassau-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—IN A BLANK BOOK AND STATIONERY establishment, a young man 15 or 16 years of age. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS TELLER IN A bank in the vicinity of New-York. Address with references, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

USE PHELPS & RICHARDS'
BRONCHIAL PELLETS,
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore-throat, &c. Superior to Brown's Troches or any other Lozenge now prepared.
Ask for no other, take no other.
For sale by every druggist.
Manufacturer's depots, CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and E. A. LOVJOY, No. 93 Fulton-st., wholesale druggists, New-York.

REMOVAL.
HOLMES & CO.
Have removed from No. 711 Broadway
To the new store,
NO. 747 BROADWAY.
Nearly opposite Astor-place.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 320 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

STUART'S REFINED SUGAR.
White A and C Sugar for immediate delivery, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil-plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towers, and at No. 79 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., NEWARK, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NO. 85 LEONARD-st., 200 to 300 tons straw boards and a large quantity of printing and straw paper, suitable for bookbinders, printers and publishers, as also for paper box, pocket-book and fireworks manufacturers.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALways on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. E. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THIS CITY ON TUESDAY LAST, THE 17th inst., a diamond BROOCH, gold and black enamel setting. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 30 West 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed, by Hon. Thomas J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction, on
TUESDAY, Jan. 24,
12 o'clock, noon,
from store No. 9 South William-st.,
CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER "SORT:"
4 bales UPLAND COTON.
45 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER PEEP O'DAY.
11 bales SEA-ISLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Well-st., three days before sale.
THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District, Florida.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

This Company will hold their Twenty-fourth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1,
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
(By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE-SCHOONER MARY,
Consisting of
COTTON.
76 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.
TOBACCO.
49 cases Tobacco, P—J C F.
TURPENTINE.
1 barrel Turpentine.
ALSO,
On board thereof,
THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c.
The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON AVENUE B AND 82D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
AVENUE B.—2 lots on southwest corner of Avenue B and 82d st., 26x102.2.
EIGHTY-SECOND-STREET.—8 lots on south side of 82d-st., commencing 88 feet west of Avenue B, 25.8x86.
Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 24, AT 11 o'clock, within the store, MALAGA GRAPES—427 kegs Malaga Grapes. At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River, fresh MALAGA ORANGES and LEMONS—737 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, 26 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges, landing ex *Udola* from Malaga.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1865, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: For account of whom it may concern, 400 shares Ashburton Coal Company, $50 each.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WITH THE most sterling references, who is now filling a highly responsible post in a profession he has pursued for fifteen years, but where health is jeopardized by its arduous duties, a position as secretary, agent, or correspondent in a financial or commercial company or business house of standing, where fidelity, energy and industry are required, appreciated and liberally compensated. Address C. T. F., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE STOCK AND lease of a cloak and fine millinery store, on one of the best business streets in the city. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, viz.:

Sack Coats, lined, army standard.
Sack Coats, unlined, army standard.
Blankets, india-rubber, for infantry, army standard.
Knapsacks, complete, for infantry, army standard.
Hatchets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform Hats, for infantry, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, for infantry, army standard.
Camp Kettles, for infantry, army standard.
Mess Pans, for infantry, army standard.
Shelter Tents, for infantry, army standard.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.

Samples can be seen at this office, and proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 26th inst., for supplying this department with the following articles, viz.:

Paulins, 18x24 and 20x30, cotton duck, Nos. 2 and 3, each.
Horse rasps, 14, 15 and 16 inch, per dozen.
Monkey wrenches, 12, 14 and 15 inch, per dozen.
Hickory ax-handles, each.
Ship carpenters' axes, each.
Carpenters' adzes, each.
Steel squares, each.
Top mauls, each.
Chopping axes, per dozen.
Leather hose, 2½ and 3 inches, with couplings, per foot.
Ship sheathing paper, per sheet.
Ship felt, per sheet.
Sheathing zinc, 24 oz., per lb.
Sheathing nails, per lb.
Block tin, per lb.
Pitch, per barrel.
Moulding sand, for iron, per barrel.
Fire clay, per barrel.
Fire sand, per barrel.
Finishing nails, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 1¾ inch, per pound.
Mule collars, each.
Halter chains, 0 0 0, each.
Iron screws, assorted, per gross.
Enameled cloth, per yard.
Neat's foot oil, per gallon.
Iron cut tacks, assorted, per paper.
Turpentine, spirits, per gallon.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, and to be subject to inspection before shipment.

Goods to be securely packed in suitable packages and to be delivered, free of charge, to the United States, at place of shipment in this city. Payment for these supplies will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 20, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, for furnishing:

Note paper to weigh 5 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting paper to weigh 100 lbs. to the ream.
Buff Official Envelopes, 4⅛x10⅛ inches.
Buff Letter Envelopes, 3¼x5⅛ inches.
White Letter Envelopes, 3¼x5⅛ inches.
2 oz. bottles of Black Ink.
Quart bottles of Black Ink.
Arnold's Copying Ink.
3 oz. bottles of Red Ink.
3 oz. bottles of Mucilage.
Letter Copying Books.
Inkstands—"Mechanic" and "Academic."
Lead Pencils.
Pen-holders.
Sealing Wax.
Office Tape.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the warehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Wm. W. McKim, Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.
A. J. PHELPS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
The subscriber is prepared to give his personal attention to the selling of REAL ESTATE STOCKS, &c., at auction. Parties can have their property offered on favorable terms, and will find this the most ready and advantageous method of disposal.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
Office No. 14 Pine-st.

NAVY AGENT'S SALE
OF
U. S. SHIP NIGHTINGALE,
SATURDAY, Feb 11, at 11 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Charlestown,
the U. S. ship NIGHTINGALE, 1,066 12-95 tons register; length, 177 feet 10½ inches; 36 feet beam; depth, 20 feet; has two decks; was built in 1851, near Portsmouth, N. H., of white oak; copper fastened and sheathed; is a fast sailer. Per order E. L. NORTON, Navy Agent.
H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JAN. 24, AT 10 o'clock, the entire stock of J. & T. Donaldson, at their store, No. 5 Leroy-place, (No. 71 Bleecker-st.,) comprising a general assortment of
WHITE GRANITE and COMMON WARE,
GLASSWARE,
PLATED WARE,
FANCY TOILET SETS,
DINNER and TEA SETS,
VASES, &c., &c.
☞ Sale positive and without reserve to close the concern.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
ROOSEVELT-STREET PROPERTY.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, lot, with brick houses on front and rear, No. 17 Roosevelt-st., near Chatham, 25x100 feet. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. N. B.—Sales of real estate, &c., at auction, attended to on favorable terms.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, by order of the Executor of Saml. Webb, deceased, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
Real estate on Rector, Caroline, Clark, Thomas, South, and 145th sts. and 10th-av.
See maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE—UNDER FORECLOSURE suit, on the 25th inst., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, of the valuable premises No. 11 Chatham-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

Bidders for army supplies under advertisement dated the 9th inst., and signed by me, are hereby notified that the time for opening bids has been postponed until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst.
D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, Brevet Brigadier-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—

Uniform Coats, Infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Trowsers, Infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, Lined, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Dornet Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Canton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Bootees, Sewed and Pegged, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed and Pegged, standard.
Blankets, India Rubber, standard.
Ponchos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Spades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, standard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 8 oz. Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard.

Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly, and will submit samples of the articles or of the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bid, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for,") and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of February, 1865, to the 1st of May, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but first quality of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B—, of the city or town of —— county of ——, state of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of beef cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.
——, ——,"

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1865.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with

Great Coats, footmens'—army standard.
Woolen Blankets—army standard.
Stockings—army standard.
Great Coats, Straps—army standard.
Camp Kettles—army standard.
Axe Handles—army standard.
National Colors—army standard.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages.

(The cases to be made in accordance with the specifications on file at this office.) The name of the contractor, quantity and kind of goods, number and date of contract must be distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Standard samples of the articles required, may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope, "Proposal for (here insert the name of the article offered,") and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF VERMONT, RUTLAND, SS. IN CHANCERY.—Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, Daniel D. Brodhead, Franklin J. Pratt, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Edgerton, Complainants, *vs.* James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, J. Amory Davis, and the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, Defendants.

Whereas, Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, and Daniel D. Broadhead, of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Franklin J. Pratt, of the City, County and State of New-York, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Egerton, of Rutland, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, did, on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1864, file their bill of complaint, on behalf of themselves as holders and owners of the notes or obligations, secured by the first mortgage, so called, of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, and the modification thereof, and of all others the holders and owners of any of the said notes or obligations, in the Court of Chancery within and for the said County of Rutland, setting forth in substance the charter and organization of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company; the construction by the said company of said railroad and equipment thereof; that the same has been completed and is now in operation under and according to said charter, from Rutland to Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, and that the said corporation, in locating and constructing said railroad, incurred large debts and expenditures, and thereby became involved in pecuniary embarrassments;

And further setting forth the issuing by said company for the purpose of building and furnishing said railroad, and paying the debts thereof, the bonds of said company to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate, in sums of one thousand five hundred dollars each, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1851, payable in twelve years from the date thereof, and interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; the authorizing of, and execution by, the said company, of a mortgage, so called, of said railroad, bearing date the 1st day of February, A. D. 1851, to secure the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, to Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, of Boston, trustees of the holders of said bonds, commonly called the first mortgage, and setting forth the provisions, conditions and provisos in said instrument contained, in detail;

And further setting forth the modification of said mortgage subsequently authorized and made by said company, and the issuing of bonds thereunder, parcel of said aggregate sum of one million eight hundred thousand dollars; that the bonds so issued, now held by the orators and those in whose behalf they complain, are due and unpaid, with the interest thereon in arrear, since the 1st day of February, A. D. 1854;

And further setting forth the authorization and issuing by the said company, on or about the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, of the second mortgage, so-called, of said railroad, rights and property, to Samuel Henshaw and J. Thomas Stevenson, of Boston, in mortgage and in trust for the security of the payment of the bonds of said corporation, bearing date the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, to an amount not exceeding twelve hundred thousand dollars, now held and owned by divers persons; the execution by the said company on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1863, to said J. Thomas Stevenson and Samuel Henshaw, as such trustees of a deed of surrender of all the property conveyed by said second deed of mortgage in trust for the uses and purposes in said second mortgage declared, and the acceptance by said Stevenson and Henshaw of said surrender and the taking of possession of said railroad and property thereunder;

And further setting forth that afterward, the title and interest of Henshaw and Stevenson, Trustees, as aforesaid, came by appointment to David A. Smalley and Ephraim A. Chapin, and that said Smalley and Chapin were legal Trustees, and in the possession and management of said railroad, from the 12th day of March, 1863, to the 10th day of July, 1863; that said Smalley and Chapin were succeeded by John W. Stewart and E. A. Birchard; and that E. A. Birchard and John B. Page are now the legal Trustees, and in the possession and have the management of said railroad, as Trustees of the second mortgage bondholders;

And further setting forth that the said Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, on the 13th day of March, 1863, ceased to act as trustees under said first mortgage, and that James Cheever and William T. Hart, of Boston, now claim to be the legal trustees under said mortgage, by due and legal appointment; and are now acting as such trustees, and claim to represent the owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage;

And further setting forth, that nevertheless the said Cheever and Hart are not legally appointed trustees, under said first mortgage; that they have never been duly appointed as such Trustees in the manner prescribed in said instrument called the first mortgage; that their claim to act is unfounded in law and equity, false and fictitious; and that they are unfit and incompetent to act, or to be appointed to act, as such Trustees;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart well knowing that they were not the legally appointed trustees as aforesaid, and that they had no authority to act as such, with the fraudulent intent to obtain some kind of pretended confirmation of their pretended claim to act as such trustees by invoking the Court of Chancery in that behalf, without the request or the knowledge of the orators or of any considerable portion of the holders and owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage, and while a certain bill of complaint in their behalf was pending in said Rutland County, in which they prayed to be placed in possession of said railroad and property, in utter disregard of the legal and equitable rights of the orators and the other holders and owners of said bonds, and with the intent to conceal all knowledge of such their fraudulent proceeding from the orator, and the majority of the bona fide holders of said bonds, secretly and surreptitiously went out of said Rutland County, where their said bill of complaint was pending, and where the Court of Chancery was holding and exercising full jurisdiction over said trust property, and preferred their petition to Hon. James Barrett, Chancellor, out of regular term, and in vacation, sitting within and for the county of Windham, at the office of one of the Solicitors for said Cheever and Hart, therein praying for reasons set forth in said petition to have their said pretended authority to act as such trustees confirmed by the order and decree of said Chancellor; and that they, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently procured such order and decree to be made by said Chancellor without notice to the orators, or to the vast majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds; notice in fact being given only to Jacob Edwards, Jr., Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, John S. Farlow, J. Amory Davis and William Thomas, they being designated by said Chancellor as fit and proper persons to represent the whole class of bondholders, upon the motion of the Solicitor of said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that said Edwards, Foster, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, having obtained some of said bonds for the purpose of speculation, prior to the making and preferring said petition had entered into a fraudulent combination with said Cheever and Hart to procure the possession and make disposition of the property covered by said first mortgage, for their own benefit, in fraud of the rights of the orators, and the majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds, which fact was wholly unknown and fraudulently concealed from the Chancellor who made said order, and that so the said Edwards, Foster, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, by reason thereof, were unfit and unsuitable persons to represent the interests of the bondholders under said mortgage;

And further setting forth and averring that said petition and all the proceedings under the same, were without the warrant of any law or right whatever, illegal, fraudulent and void; and that the said pretended appointment by confirmation of said Chancellor is wholly nugatory and void, and confers upon the said Cheever and Hart no power, authority, or right, to hold, or act in, the said office of trustees.

And further setting forth, that at some time prior to preferring said petition, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently combining with said Edwards, Farlow, Wightman, Foster, Lord, Thomas and Davis, conceived the design and purpose of procuring the possession of the said railroad and property mentioned in and conveyed by said first mortgage, with the fraudulent intent to have the same sold, and to become themselves the purchasers thereof, for some small sum, much less than the real value thereof; and in furtherance of such intent, that the said Cheever and Hart procured themselves fraudulently to be appointed trustees as aforesaid, and fraudulently procured the said Haven and Hooper, who are the legal trustees under said first mortgage, to be discharged, and some pretended conveyance of said property to be made to them, the said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, in furtherance of the said corrupt intent and purpose, and combining with said Edwards, Farlow, Wightman, Foster, Lord, Thomas and Davis, applied to the said David A. Smalley, while he was the legal trustee under the said second mortgage, and made a fraudulent and corrupt bargain with him, that he, the said David A. Smalley, should aid them, the said Cheever and Hart, by all means in his power, to obtain the possession of the said railroad property, mentioned in and conveyed by said first mortgage, and then in the possession of said Smalley and Chapin, and that they, the said Cheever and Hart, should pay said Smalley out of said trust fund, when they, the said Cheever and Hart, should obtain possession of the same, a large sum of money, which the orators aver to be one hundred thousand dollars, together with other large sums of money expected to be realized, to the great injury of the orators and the other holders and owners of the said bonds secured by said first mortgage;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, in furtherance of the same fraudulent intent, and further combining as aforesaid with the individuals aforesaid, have at divers times made application to divers other persons, holders and owners of said bonds, and those interested in the management of said railroad, or having interests in, or liens thereon, or claims thereto, and corruptly endeavored to induce said persons to aid them, the said Cheever and Hart, in procuring the possession of said property for the purpose of procuring a sale thereof to the said Cheever and Hart, in their own names, or in the name of some other person or persons, for their benefit, and fraudulently and corruptly promised such persons that they, said Cheever and Hart, would share with them the profits which might thereby be realized;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, further combining as aforesaid, on the 31st day of March, 1863, with the corrupt intent aforesaid, filed a bill of complaint in the Court of Chancery, within and for the County of Rutland, against the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, D. A. Smalley, and E. A. Chapin, and others, therein claiming to be entitled to the possession of the premises, and praying to be placed by some form of decree in the possession of the same, and for other relief, and that thereafterwards, thinking they could better accomplish the said fraudulent purpose before some other Chancellor, caused the said bill to be discontinued;

And further setting forth that afterwards, on the 22d day of July, 1863, the said Cheever and Hart, combining as aforesaid, and with the fraudulent intent aforesaid, filed a certain other bill of complaint in the Court of Chancery within and for the County of Windham, of the same purport of that so discontinued in the County of Rutland, and therein praying for substantially the same relief; that the said Birchard and Stewart, defendants therein, filed their answers in said cause; that testimony was taken, and a long, expensive and protracted hearing was had on the application of said Cheever and Hart, for the possession of said railroad and property, and for receivers, all of which prayers and motions were, after such full hearing, denied, and said bill of complaint was dismissed;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, persisting in the corrupt intent aforesaid and combining as aforesaid, and availing themselves of the aid of the said Smalley, in pursuance of the corrupt bargain aforesaid, have brought another bill in Chancery, made returnable at the March term of the Rutland County Court, A. D. 1864, therein alleging substantially the same facts, and praying for substantially the same relief, with the same fraudulent design of obtaining the possession of said railroad property, and with the same corrupt intent of availing themselves of some form of decree, by said court to be made, to enable them to sell and dispose of said property for their own benefit;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart threatened to prosecute said suits and to bring other suits, until their said corrupt design shall be accomplished, to the great injury of said trust property, and in fraud of the rights of the orators;

And further setting forth that all of said suits are brought and maintained only in favor of said Cheever and Hart, and such of their confederates as may and do come in and join with them in their said fraudulent intent and purpose, and therefrom excluding all others, the bondholders, under said first mortgage, who do not, have not, and will not join with them in their said corrupt bargains and fraudulent intents;

And further setting forth that they have reason to believe and do believe that the said Cheever and Hart will succeed, by and through the corrupt means and practices aforesaid, in obtaining the possession of said railroad and property, without right thereto, and for said corrupt purposes, unless restrained by the injunction of this court;

And praying that the defendants may answer the premises, and that the said Cheever and Hart may be removed from being trustees under the said indenture, and be perpetually enjoined from any further interference with the property, premises, rights and interests, conveyed by said first mortgage, and from taking possession of the same, or any part thereof, and from commencing any suit, in law or equity, or prosecuting any suit in law or equity heretofore commenced and now pending, or hereafter to be commenced, for the purpose of obtaining any possession of the said property, or of asserting any rights under or by virtue of said indenture; and that trustees may be appointed in the place and stead of said Cheever and Hart; and that they may be decreed to execute and deliver to such persons as this Honorable Court may nominate, order and appoint, such deeds of release, surrender, assignment, or quit-claim, or other conveyance of the said property rights and interests, as this Honorable Court shall order and direct, and order such other and further relief as this Honorable Court shall deem meet;

And it appearing that the said James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, and J. Armory Davis reside without the limits and jurisdiction of this State, so that personal service of said bill of complaint and subpœna cannot be made upon them;

It is ordered by the court that notice of the filing and pendency of said bill of complaint, and of the issue of said subpœna, be given to said James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas and J. Armory Davis, by publishing the substance of said bill and this order in the Rutland *Herald*, a newspaper published in Rutland, in the County of Rutland, and State of Vermont; the Boston *Journal*, a newspaper published in Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the New-York *Times*, a newspaper published in the City, County and State of New-York, for three weeks successively, the last of said publications to be at least three weeks before the term to which said subpœna is returnable as aforesaid.

Dated at Rutland aforesaid, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1864. F. W. HOPKINS, Clerk.
DEWEY & JOYCE, Solicitors for Auditors.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vestry-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SCOTT,
WALTER ROCHE,
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP
The firms of NOBLE, CALDWELL & CO., Philadelphia and New-York; NOBLE, HALL & CO., Boston, and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, were dissolved on the 5th inst. by the death of JOSEPH NOBLE.
The surviving partners will settle the business of the late firm, and sign in liquidation.
E. R. SAWYER,
F. A. HALL,
SETH CALDWELL, JR.,
N. P. GORDON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the coal business, as heretofore.
The business will be conducted under the style of
CALDWELL, SAWYER & Co., Philadelphia.
CALDWELL, SAWYER & CO., New-York.
E. R. SAWYER & CO., Boston.
HALL, CALDWELL & CO., Boston.
E. R. SAWYER,
F. A. HALL,
SETH CALDWELL, JR.,
N. P. GORDON.
NEW-YORK, January 13, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP
The copartnership heretofore existing in the City of New-York, under the name of STONE, STARR & CO., is dissolved this day by limitation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the revised statutes, and the several acts amending the same, do hereby certify:

That the firm name under which such partnership is to be conducted, is BUTLER, BROOME & CLAPP.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the importing, buying and selling of merchandise in the City of New-York.

That the names of the general partners interested in said business are

HENRY L. BUTLER, who resides in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York.

JONATHAN J. BROOME, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York.

OLIVER M. CLAPP, who resides in the town of Orange in the State of New-Jersey.

That the names of the special partners interested in said business are

LEVI P. STONE and EGBERT STARR, who are both residents of the town of West Orange, in the State of New-Jersey aforesaid.

That the said LEVI P. STONE has contributed to the common stock, as capital, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and that the said EGBERT STARR has contributed, as capital to the common stock, a like sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1865, and will terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.

HENRY L. BUTLER,
JONATHAN J. BROOME,
OLIVER M. CLAPP,
General Partners.
LEVI P. STONE,
EGBERT STARR,
Special Partners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of VAN VALKENBURGH, HAINES & CO., for the transaction of a dry goods commission business. We will occupy the store No. 42 Park-place and No. 37 Barclay-st.
SAMUEL HANNA,
DANIEL E. VAN VALKENBURGH,
RICH. R. HAINES,
S. U. CADWELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.
I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.
Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY.—FIFTY GOOD MEN ARE WANTED for the regular cavalry. $800 bounty and $75 hand money, or $875 to men presenting themselves. Apply at the Regular Recruiting rendezvous, No. 16 State-st. This is the only rendezvous in the city where men can be taken for cavalry service.

SUPERVISORS AND COMMITTEES OF towns and counties can have their quotas filled by calling on VAN BUREN & LUCKEY,
Bankers, No. 343 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE—A LOW-PRESSURE BOILER, suitable for a cylinder 28x72; a double oscillating engine, 18x36; one band wheel, 18 inch face, 14 feet diameter. For particulars inquire of FINNEY & HOFFMAN, No. 167 Water-st., Brooklyn, or A. LISTER & BRO., Newark, N. J.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. Ferry.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

PRINTING.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.—SUCcessors to E. R. WEBB, at the "WELLS & WEBB Printers' Warehouse," No. 110 Fulton and Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., New-York, manufacture and sell superior wood and metal type, presses of every size and description, printers' furniture and every requisite for printers, engravers and bookbinders. Coburn's substitute for ley, benzine, &c., invaluable for type rollers, &c., at wholesale and retail. Ley and other brushes; concentrated ley; Eagle, California and other very economical cabinets on hand and made to order. Every manufactured article warranted. Tweezers, type measures, chases, imposing stones, &c., &c. Cases at 25, 50 and 75 cents each.
VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.,
East corner of Fulton and Dutch sts., New-York.
N. B.—Wanted, medium Hoe cylinder press; also, Hoe super-royal or medium hand-press.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—FOR SALE, all kinds of manufactured navy and small lump tobacco, in boxes and cases, in lots to suit purchasers.
HENRY SWIFT & Co., 117 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

MUSEUM—No. 389 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.—UN MARI BRULE—LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT—MAGNETISME ET SOMNAMBULISME.

WALLACK'S—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—MAMMOTH CATTLE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The official and detailed report of Admiral PORTER, which we print this morning, gives a succinct and satisfactory history of the part of the naval forces in the capture of Fort Fisher, and at the same time awards due praise to the army. The total naval loss in killed, wounded and missing, including the casualties of the explosion, were 309.

A dispatch from Washington announces that it appears from a communication of the Secretary of War, that the entire subject of an exchange of prisoners is now placed in the hands of Lieut.-Gen GRANT; and that, although only partial exchanges have thus far been made, that there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected.

Gen. GRANT, while in Washington last week, testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War on BUTLER's failure at Fort Fisher. He returned to the army Saturday night.

Referring to the recent rumors regarding the movement of troops in the Southwest, the St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Gen. THOMAS will not join Gen. SHERMAN. The corps under Gen. SCHOFIELD and the force mentioned as belonging to Gen. MEAGHER, are all the troops that are detached from Gen. THOMAS. His business is to remain in the West and take care of HOOD's army. For this purpose his force is ample. The transportation of a full corps of troops to Gen. SHERMAN, by rail and water, may occupy some weeks. The accession will make Gen. SHERMAN strong enough to go anywhere, or do anything, along the Eastern coast."

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER is now *en route* from Nashville, via New-York, at the head of a Provisional Division of the Army of Tennessee, ordered to reinforce Gen. SHERMAN. While the rebel army, under HOOD, was operating aggressively in the State of Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. JAMES B. STEADMAN, Chief of the District of Etowah, was with Gen. THOMAS at Nashville, leaving Gen. MEAGHER as acting commandant of the district, with his headquarters at Chattanooga. Gen. MEAGHER's force was a very formidable one, comprising some ten or twelve thousand infantry, two regiments of cavalry, several batteries of artillery, and a large number of heavy guns in position on the strong works defending Chattanooga. With this force Gen. MEAGHER had to defend Chattanooga, and to protect several hundred miles of railway and river communications. In recognition of the promptness and efficiency with which this important duty was discharged by Gen. MEAGHER, Maj.-Gen. STEADMAN, on his return to headquarters, wrote a very complimentary letter, which we have already given in our news summary.

The statements that Admiral PORTER confirmed the reported destruction of Fort Caswell by the rebels proves incorrect. The latest Richmond papers, however, admit that it is useless to them, and prophesy its destruction and evacuation.

CONGRESS.

Secretary STANTON yesterday sent in a communication to the Senate stating that the several resolutions calling for information in his possession, had been handed to him on his return to the city, and that information would be sent in as speedily as possible. The credentials of Mr. HOWARD, Senator elect from Michigan, were presented by Mr. CHANDLER. Resolutions from the Ohio Legislature and the Missouri Constitutional Convention, were presented, asking for the passage of the Constitutional amendment. An act was introduced and referred to the Military Committee, to increase the compensation of certain officers in the field. Mr. SHERMAN reported that the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Bill had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate further insist upon its amendments and appointed another committee. The motion was agreed to. A resolution declaring the sense of Congress upon the subject of negotiation, was printed and laid on the table for the present. The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, in reference to naval credits. The bill defining the rank and pay of paymasters in the navy was passed. The resolution advising retaliation for cruel treatment of our officers and soldiers, was taken up, and after some debate, postponed for consideration to-day.

In the House yesterday a resolution was adopted reducing the duty on imported paper to three per cent. advalorum. A resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN was referred to the Military Committee. The resolutions of the Legislature of New-York in reference to the Constitutional amendment were presented by Mr. FRANK. A resolution was introduced and adopted appointing a Committee to inquire into the facts of the recent assault upon Judge KELLEY, and excluding Mr. FIELD from the privileges of the House until the report of the Committee shall have been made. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, caused to be read a letter which he had received from Gen. BUTLER, asking him to explain certain disparaging remarks made in a recent speech on the floor of the House. Mr. BROOKS complained that the sending of the letter constituted a breath of privileges of a member of Congress. The Speaker decided otherwise. A long and excited debate arose on the question, in which Messrs. GOOCH, STEVENS, BROOKS, and KERNAN took part. Mr. STEVENS at length gave way to a motion to adjourn.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate having adjourned from Friday until Monday evening, held only a short session last evening.

In the Assembly, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to reduce the rate of fare on the Fulton Ferry to one cent, and on the Hudson-avenue Ferry to two cents. The Metropolitan Health Bill and Metropolitan District Fire Bill were introduced; also, a bill increasing the pay of Justices of Session to $5 per diem.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 18th inst., is received, but contains no news of any kind.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of BARNEY FRIARY was begun, after a vain attempt on the part of the defence to obtain further delay. The whole day was occupied in endeavors to obtain a jury, but at the hour of adjournment only one man had been sworn.

The City Inspector's annual report was sent in to the Common Council yesterday. The number of deaths during the year was 25,645, which is proportionably less than the number reported as occurring in 1863. The number of marriages in ten months of the year is returned as 2,637, and the number of births during the same period as 5,592. The total cost of street cleaning and removing the sweepings, ashes and garbage from the city was $812,013 85.

From the mortality report of the City Inspector for the week ending on the 23d instant, it appears that 468 deaths occurred during that time—132 men, 64 women, 143 boys and 129 girls. As compared with the last week this shows a decrease of 42, and as compared with the corresponding week of last year a decrease of 58. There were 89 deaths from consumption, 51 from inflammation of the lungs, 21 from typhus fever, 17 from diptherite, 15 from scarlet fever, 13 from croup and 26 from small-pox.

The opening of proposals for lighting the city has been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of the Comptroller's refusal to be present, or to recognize the bids in any manner whatever.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and, not having a quorum, adjourned to Thursday next. The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution directing the Comptroller to refuse payment of bills for publishing the proceedings of the board, unless the proceedings appear in the papers on the day following the meeting of the board. A resolution to appropriate $3,500 for the publication of ten thousand copies of *Valentine's Manual* was adopted, and the board adjourned to Thursday next.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a very limited scale, yesterday, though the tendency of prices was generally downward. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Gold Room did not recover from Saturday's heavy decline on the sales of yesterday. The range of prices was 202½@197¾@198¼ ℔ cent. The Railways were greatly depressed, especially in the afternoon. Money 7 ℔ cent. Government Stocks dull on all except 5-20s, which were in request at a concession of ½@¾ ℔ cent. from Saturday's sales.

Mr. A. TOOKER's stock of fancy goods, at No. 225 Hudson-street, was damaged to the amount of $1,000 by fire, and an old, unoccupied frame building in Eleventh-avenue, at the intersection of Sixty-fourth-street, the property of Messrs. ROSWELL SPEAR & Co., was destroyed by an incendiary fire at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

JOHN CONNIGAN, a private in the Second United States Infantry, was found dead, with his skull crushed in, on Saturday evening, on the east side of Governor's Island.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, for Aspinwall, took out a mail of eighty large bags for the Pacific coast. Seventy of these were returned from Atchison, Kansas, having been detained there by the stoppage of the overland mail.

The SWEENY-BROOKS criminal libel suit was set down for yesterday; but the court room of the General Sessions being occupied, Recorder HOFFMAN adjourned the hearing to 1 P. M. on the first Monday in February.

Upon application of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM BLUNT, of the District-Attorney's office, Recorder HOFFMAN granted a writ of *certiorari* in the case of JOHN DAYTON, who was recently committed to the Tombs for an alleged attempt to pass spurious bank-notes.

At the Live Stock markets prices are lower this week. The soft weather is against keeping butcher's meats and hog packing. There is a full average supply of cattle, while butchers have bought considerable lots of cattle, detained by snow on the railroads from getting in to last week's regular market, but arriving daily since. Large numbers were left unsold last night, and some additions of delayed cattle are looked for, so that there will be an abundance for to-day's sales. For the few extra bullocks offered yesterday, full rates were paid, but for good killing animals 17c. @20c., net, were the best prices, which is 1c. below last week. For lower grades, the decline is 2c.@3c. lower; some of the poorest going as low as 12c.@11c. Other animals—veals, sheep and swine—fell off in price nearly the same as cattle, and from similar causes. The fall in gold affects sheep pelts and mess pork, diminishing the value of the live arrivals proportionably.

A meeting of the Exempt Firemen was held at Firemen's Hall last evening, Mr. P. W. ENGS presiding, at which resolutions were adopted requesting the members of Assembly from this District to oppose the passage of the law creating a paid Fire Department for this city. The officers of the association were also requested to cooperate with the other portions of the department in opposing the passage of such a bill.

The rice found in Savannah, by Gen. SHERMAN's army, is to be given to the poor of the city. The tobacco is to be given to the soldiers.

Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, of Kentucky, who has just returned from Richmond, has written a letter denying that he ever asserted that there would be a cessation of hostilities within two months, and a proposal of peace, upon some terms of reunion, from the Confederate Government to ours. Gov. JACOBS says of the Southern people: "These people are fearfully in earnest; they are not suffering for the necessaries of life; they believe that they have nothing to hope from the present policy of Mr. LINCOLN, and that to fight is gain. Unless the present policy is materially changed, I predict a long, bloody and fearful war, to which the past is but child's play. With statesmanship and patriotism, under God's blessing, we may yet restore that which is dear to every patriot's heart, the unity and happiness of the American people."

By the last mail from New-Orleans we receive a complete list of the passengers by the ill-fated transport steamer *North American*, which recently foundered ot sea, carrying down nearly 200 sick and wounded soldiers. The list will be found elsewhere.

At about 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the perfumery warehouse over Mr. WILLIAM CABBLE's wire-store, on the first floor of No. 43 Fulton-street, and the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth stories, with their contents, were destroyed. At the same time flames were communicated from an ash-barrel to furniture, etc., in Messrs. CONNELL & WARREN's office, on the third floor of the building; damage slight. There were several other alarms during the evening, but they proved to be either false or for fires that are scarcely noteworthy.

The Exchange Question in Grant's Hands---A Good Prospect.

The country will be rejoiced to learn that the entire subject of an exchange of prisoners has been placed in the hands of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and that already there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected. Heretofore this matter has been controlled, we believe, by three functionaries of the Government—the Secretary of War, Gen. HITCHCOCK and Lieut.-Col. MULFORD, with occasional help from Gen. BUTLER. Neither of them had plenary power to act in the matter, and, as a consequence, it has long failed to meet with the definite and just settlement which it should have received at once. There have been questions in dispute between the two belligerents, which it has been found impossible to settle on a satisfactory basis. The consequences have been, and are, at this day, fearful to thousands and tens of thousands of brave soldiers of the Union who fell into the hands of the enemy.

Gen. GRANT is a very practical man—a man who sees at once the end to be reached, as well as the mode of reaching it. He will not stickle over side issues, nor defeat great ends by small matters. He understands all the bearings of the question—military and public; and no one need fear that his action in the premises will in any way inure to the benefit of the rebellion or the damage of the country.

We expect there will now be an end of the unutterable horrors that have appalled the whole country for years, and that have cost us thousands of brave lives. In effecting this, the great soldier at the head of our armies will cause himself to be as much endeared by the people at large for his humanity as he is now admired for his heroism.

The Last Ditch.

When the leaders of the rebellion plunged the country into war, the military problem was one of extraordinary difficulty for our Government. The area of rebeldom was so vast, that the occupation of the whole South, even if almost unopposed, would have required armies of enormous strength. A mere accidental collection of States, as yet lacking all moral and political unity, there was no one point in the South which could in any way be considered the key of the position, the possession of which would in any very material point lessen its prestige. It was then more important to attack the Armies of the South wherever found than to capture any one city or port. The progress of the war for nearly four years has very much changed this state of affairs. That which commenced as a mere agglomeration of slave States, banded together for purposes of defence, has ended by becoming a centralized despotism in which the question of destroying even the form of constitutionalism is now mooted; and with any man of less powerful character and prestige than JEFFERSON DAVIS at its head, the military dictatorship of LEE would have been consummated long before this. Charleston, as the birth-place of rebellion, and one of its greatest strongholds, as well as from the failure for years of the combined operations of our land and sea forces against it, has attached to it a prestige which would make its capture a very heavy blow to the South; but except in name it would, militarily, affect the aspect of affairs but little. Wilmington as the chief port for blockade-running; New-Orleans as giving possession of the mouths of the Mississippi; Vicksburgh as controlling its navigation; Atlanta as a great centre of railroad communication—all these were important strategical positions, and their loss has done much to destroy the material resources and injure the moral power of the rebellion.

But they have been but stepping-stones toward the point at which now centres all that is left of military, moral or political existence in the Southern Confederacy. *Richmond*, the objective of so many unsuccessful campaigns—from which McCLELLAN retreated; toward which BURNSIDE, HOOKER and MEADE sought to advance in vain, and at the gates of which GRANT himself has been temporarily held at bay—has, by the course of events, assumed an importance which no city in the South possessed at the commencement of this war. Had it fallen before McCLELLAN, the rebel Government might have retired to Raleigh, or Columbia, or Augusta, without losing much beyond the actual territory it abandoned; if it falls now, the South ceases to have any further centralized political existence.

Four years of war have given to the South a unity which they could not have attained in ten times as many years of peace; but it has done so only to make more fatal, more certain, and more decisive the blow now impending. Whether SHERMAN take Charleston or not; whether, in his onward march, he capture, as the Richmond papers themselves anticipate, all the cities of the seaboard, and cut off all railroad communication between Virginia and Georgia or not, this is not the ultimate object of his present campaign. These will be but stepping-stones toward his final objective, Richmond. Toward this great point GRANT is now directing, with masterly hand, all the forces at his disposal, with what ultimate result his past unvarying success best indicates.

To defer the completion of these combinations, LEE will, of course, concentrate all the available forces under BRAGG and HARDEE, and perhaps place them under the command of JOHNSTON, next to himself the ablest general which the Confederacy, not at all fertile in high military talent, has in its service; but the force which can be so collected, is limited, as are also the resources of the defence. To prevent LEE weakening his own army in order to fall upon SHERMAN, or endeavor to arrest his march, we may expect to hear of GRANT making vigorous demonstrations upon the defences of Petersbutgh and Richmond. The attack upon Wilmington beside withdrawing attention from SHERMAN's march across Carolina, and furnishing him with a *point d'appui* for his northward march, had doubtless this object in view; and in continuation of the same idea, GRANT has doubtless other plans.

Thus the great forces of the nation are gathering round the last ditch of the rebels at Richmond; and unless LEE quickly commences that movement which is to "astonish the world," the world will find something else to be astonished at.

Protect the Overland Mail Route.

Some further facts in regard to Indian outrages on the Overland Mail route to California are given in our Washington news this morning. Now that Secretary STANTON has returned from the South, entirely relieved of all care in regard to Fort Fisher and future military movements directly or indirectly affected by its capture, we do not doubt that he will give immediate attention to the existing necessity for more energetic measures to restrain the Indian tribes of the Plains, and to protect the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific States. It is not creditable to the Government that a few hundred savages should be able to absolutely hold two or three hundred miles of the road in question, and absolutely interdict the flow of travel and United States mails.

The overland mail route has become a most important highway within the last two or three years. When the policy of establishing the daily overland mail was first adopted, it was considered a very important institution because of its influence in bringing nearer together the two selveges of the continent, although there was then no local population along the route to be supplied with mail facilities, except the settlers at Salt Lake and a few military posts scattered through a sterile wilderness, then deemed almost worthless.

Since that period the whole face of things has changed. The discovery of rich auriferous deposits at "Pike's Peak," and at intervals all the way from what is now known as Denver City, across the new State of Nevada to California, has sown the wilderness with a large and valuable population, whose investments of capital and labor are almost fabulous, and are adding largely to the national wealth. It is by the Overland Mail route that these hardy pioneers receive the bulk of their supplies of every kind. By the same route they send eastward their crop of silver and gold, They have no other avenue of communication with the Government at Washington and their friends, either on the Atlantic or Pacific. The Overland Mail carries their correspondence, both social and commercial. By its aid they send their generous contributions to our Sanitary Commissions, to assist in sustaining the Government by cherishing its defenders.

We refer to these facts because it appears to us that sometimes men, who should know better, seem to treat the Overland Mail as a mere private affair, and the calls for its protection simply as appeals for the benefit of the contractors—when, in fact, their interest is as nothing compared with the grand national considerations demanding prompt, perfect and persistent measures to render the road from the Missouri River to the Sacramento, militarily safe, alike for the mail coach, the emigrant train, or the solitary pedestrian who may choose to "pack" his way to the auriferous districts.

We sincerely trust that the War Department will carry out with energy and decision the contemplated means to this end. The nation has need of the most rapid development of its great interior region. That cannot be secured unless human life is made safe on the avenues thereto; and capital and labor will assuredly seek other channels, so long as there is even a doubt that the path westward is free from obstruction and danger.

Old Regiments and New Regiments—A Grave Error.

An order promulgated by the Adjutant-General of the State, announces the intention of Gov. FENTON to organize the troops prospectively to be raised by draft or volunteering before the 15th proximo, into five *new* regiments and fifty *new* companies. In common with every soldier in the field, from the Commanding General of all the armies down to the most "unthinking bayonet" in the ranks, we cannot help expressing regret that His Excellency should have come to this determination. Past experience has taught that entirely new regiments are comparatively useless for the first few months—the time varying in length, according to circumstances—after entering upon the active work of a campaign.

It is not too much to assert that the achievements of both the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James in some of the later movements of last Autumn against Petersburgh and Richmond, would have been vastly more brilliant and substantial if the immense stream of recruits that poured into those armies all through the months of August and September had been absorbed like a vitalizing current by the wasted forms of the veteran organizations.

But such was not the case. Each State sent the majority of her soldiers into the field consolidated into new regiments, and officered mainly by inexperienced men, and the time which, under a different plan, would have been immediately given to striking hard blows against the enemy, was frittered away in the slow process of preparation for remote usefulness.

This system of the State Executives was a matter of grievous complaint to our leading and best officers, whose objections, on purely military grounds, were manifold and unanswerable.

Let us state some of the most prominent of the patent disadvantages that have been urged against the course which has been decided upon. First, an extraordinary and useless expense is entailed upon the Government by the creation of new officers, unlearned in the duties of their positions, to displace very often those who have faithfully and gallantly served their country and gained that efficiency for command which only comes through experience. Again, it is found that recruits lack confidence and never can be depended upon when first brought under fire, if led by officers whom they know to be as unused to the hot strife as themselves. It is very evident, also, that it takes vastly more time to train new troops when left to themselves and tyros in command of them, than if they had the example of veteran comrades for their guidance, and were led by officers practiced in military science. The neophyte in army life, without the instruction and example of the old soldier, necessarily is the victim of ignorance in a variety of ways. He undergoes a series of troubles and hardships which would be entirely avoided if the proper mode of camp living were explained to him by the men who have tested it by long experience. What new troops, for instance, during the weary march, when a few hours' halt is ordered, are capable of making the most of their resting-time? They lose the precious hours in blundering over their preparations for comfort, while in a third of the time, with veterans for comrades, they could have been shown how to pitch their tents, how to cook their meals, and be spending the remainder in refreshing sleep.

There are many other advantages in filling up the old regiments instead of organizing new, and these benefits are by no means confined to the recruits. The veterans also are large gainers in point of *morale*. A regiment of tried soldiers two hundred strong will not make a charge with much spirit. Called to the onset, each man quite naturally feels that his chance of falling is increased in precisely the ratio that his regiment lacks its complement of numbers.

If these considerations, which are advanced by experienced military men in opposition to the formation of new regiments, applied with any force months and months ago, surely they have lost not a shade of emphasis since, when, from the present outlook, the long struggle verges to a close, and the overthrow of the rebellion is to be hastened by promptly reinforcing the gallant armies in the field with material which shall be effective for war-making at once.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Considering that Mr. FALCONER took sixteen days to write the comedy of "Men of the Day," it is really remarkable that he did not in that protracted period hit upon a single idea or expression that was in one degree removed from mediocrity. A balder piece has never been put upon the stage. The plot is old and threadbare, the situation—well, there are no situations; the dialogue is profuse and circumlocutory, and written with an underbred air of defiance of the rules of society. It is possible perhaps to distinguish a few characters, and even these are conventional. We look in vain for anything higher than the "you're another" school of dialogue, and the stage mechanic's knowledge of what works well with the public.

Such as it is, the comedy was played well by the company, but even the genius of Miss GANNON could not relieve the part of *Jenny Wildbriar* from tediousness; or the prettiness of Miss HENRIQUES rescue that of *Lucy* from insipidity, or the extraordinary dialect of Mrs. SEFTON save the Lancashire good-wife from being an occasional bore. The male characters were well played, and the piece, toward its end, brought down occasional salvos of applause. We record the fact with regret.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Proposed Construction of Additional Reservoirs for the Croton Water.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

There has been hardly more than a quorum in the Assembly to-day; yet members have labored with commendable industry, considering local bills. A lively debate sprung up among the New-York County members in considering the bill authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Board to expend three hundred thousand dollars to acquire lands and construct additional reservoirs to save water, so as to supply the City of New-York fully with water, when the daily flow of Croton River is insufficient to meet the requirements of the city. Mr. VAN BUREN, who introduced the bill and procured its reference to a Select Committee, so as to have it considered at an early day, supported the bill, speaking with marked ability and effect. He set forth that those connected with the Croton Aqueduct Board, and others in the city best qualified to judge, had for some years desired the passage of this bill. Mr. J. L. SMITH stated that he had not learned that there was any lack of water in New-York, or certainly no such deficiency as to justify a tax of $300,000 upon the tax-payers of the city, to obtain a further supply. He moved to refer back the bill to the Select Committee, so that those interested could come up from New-York and present facts or say what they wished to before the committee. Mr. WARD also thought no such enactment was required as the bill proposed, and favored recommitting the bill. The House at first seemed inclined to favor this view also. Mr. VAN BUREN, however, set forth in so strong a light the desirability of early action upon the bill, so that it shall not be lost, as it was last year, for lack of time, that the Assembly finally rejected the motion to recommit it, the vote being recorded 45 against 22. The bill is, therefore, still upon general orders for further consideration by the Committee of the Whole, and has an early start and fair prospect before it.

The Assembly made the Bounty Bill the special order for to-morrow morning. It would have been considered earlier had there been a full House.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

STATE SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 23.

BILLS REPORTED.

Against legalizing the proceedings of the New-York Common Council for the benefit of the German Hospital. Agreed to.

Relative to the expiration of terms of the Justices of the New-York District Court.

Incorporating the Union League Club. For consideration of the Senate.

Incorporating the Olympic Club. For consideration of the Senate.

Providing for the appointment of five commissioners of appeals.

A communication was received from the Commissioners appointed to erect a public market in New-York, stating that they have expended $400 for clerk hire and plans and specifications, and stating that they are equally divided as to the expediency of erecting a permanent market upon the site selected.

BILLS NOTICED.

To remove the restriction as to fare on the Hudson River Railroad;

To equalize the compensation of Justices of the Superior Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals;

For the appointment of commissioners to erect an armory for the Eighth Regiment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the American Railway Literally Union.

The Metropolitan Health Bill.

Regulating the use of slips and wharves leased to the New-York Mail Steamship Company.

For aid to the Children's Aid Society of New-York.

Several bills were ordered to third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. BURNS gave notice of a bill to reduce the rate of fare on the Fulton Ferry to one cent, and on the Hudson-avenue Ferry to two cents.

The Metropolitan Health bill, and Metropolitan District Fire bill, were introduced; also, a bill increasing the pay of Justices of Session to $5 per diem.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the New-York Yacht Club.

Incorporating the Atlantic Base Ball Club.

Incorporating the Union Yacht Club of New-York.

Adjourned.

A Canard Exploded—The Burleigh Case.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 23.

The *Globe*, to-day, has a special from Quebec saying that the report started that the English Government was about to send a fleet of gunboats to the Lakes is a canard.

A writ of habeas corpus in the case of BURLEIGH was moved for to-day. The case is likely to come on immediately.

The United States Sanitary Commission.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 23.

It is stated that in the late memorable conflict at Fort Fisher, the agents of the United States Sanitary Commission effected a landing on the day of the battle, and were on the hospital ground with ample supplies some hours before any of the wounded arrived.

CITY NOTES.—United States Senators NYE and STUART, of Nevada, and a Senator from Oregon, are expected to arrive here to-day on the steamer from California.... The Common Council talk of appropriating $7,500 for the celebration of WASHINGTON's birthday.... The horse cars of the Hudson River Railroad Company commenced running yesterday morning from the depot in Chambers-street to Thirtieth-street. This will relieve the Sixth and Eighth avenue lines of cars.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Whole Matter in the Hands of General Grant.

Good Prospect for a General Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

It appears from a communication of the Secretary of War, that the entire subject of an exchange of prisoners is now placed in the hands of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT; and that, although only partial exchanges have thus far been made, that there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected.

The Letter of Secretary Stanton—The Matter in the Hands of Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

The Secretary of War sent the following letter to the Speaker, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1865.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of December, calling for the correspondence in reference to the exchange of prisoners, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Adjutant-General, together with such communications upon the subject as have not heretofore been published.

The correspondence of Gen. BUTLER details the action in regard to the exchange of prisoners under the authority conferred upon him by order of the War Department.

On the 15th of October the subject of exchanges was placed under the direction of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, with full authority to take any steps he might deem proper to effect the release and exchange of our soldiers, and of loyal persons held as prisoners by the rebel authorities. He was instructed that it was the desire of the President that no efforts consistent with national honor should be spared to effect the prompt release of all soldiers and loyal persons in captivity to the rebels as prisoners of war, or on any other grounds and the subject was committed to him with full authority to act in the premises as he should deem right and proper. Under this authority the subject of exchange has from that time contained his charge, and such efforts have been made as he deemed proper to obtain the release of our prisoners. An arrangement was made for the supply of our prisoners, the articles to be distributed under the direction of our own officers paroled for that purpose, and the corresponding privilege was extended to the rebel authorities. In order to afford every facility for relief, special exchanges have been offered whenever desired on behalf of our prisoners. Such exchanges have, in a few instances, been permitted by the rebel authorities.

Loss of Life by the Sinking of the North America—Admiral Lee's Order.

THE ILL-FATED STEAMER NORTH AMERICA.

LIST OF HER PASSENGERS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 12.

On Thursday last we announced the loss, at sea, of the United States steam transport *North America*, which disaster was coupled with the loss of nearly 200 lives, chiefly of invalid soldiers from the United States General Hospital, in this city. The *North America* was a new ship, and believed to be much more staunch and seaworthy than the average of transports. She probably encountered a severe gale, and sprang aleak from the strain to which it subjected her. We have received from headquarters a complete list of the names of her passengers, which we give below;

Cabin.—Mrs. Mary Gurey; Alton Stackpole, Q. M. D.; Master's Mate Wm. P. Dusmore, U. S. N.; Master's Mate Albert A. Clarke, U. S. N.; P. Cornell, Engineer; J. Bogert, Engineer; Lieut.-Col. C. E. G. Horn, 65th U. S. C. I.; Lieut. Leonard Hein, 65th U. S. C. I.; Mrs. John S. Smith, nurse; Miss Fowler; J. W. Migrath, late Captain 25th U. S. C. I.; Mrs. Ransom, U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Steerage.—Wm. Brady, 5d Maryland Cav.; Corp. John Christy, 11th New-York Cav.; Richard Fahn, U. S. service.

The following are the names of the invalid soldiers on board, in charge of Surgeon E. McCLINTOCK:

Third Rhode Island Cavalry—Sergeants Ezra A. Tennant, Wm. A. Fisk; Corporals Thos. M. McGee, Henry H. Wilcox, Wm. W. Walker, Charles Murray; Privates, W. K. Peck, Dudley D. Hall, Pat. Dolan, George H. Matterson, A. C. Richmond, Edward Harvey, W. B. Greene, Pat Matterson, Chase F. Leavitt, John O'Brien, Nathan L. Boggs, Henry D. Taylor, Wm. K. Olds. 18th New-York Cavalry—Sergeants John Melone, Edwin Van Greson; Corporals Wm. E. Booth, John Rose; Privates William Woolever, Simon Banley, Edward Lennox, James Cannon, William Joyce, Carl Block, Samuel Smith, Patrick Welch, C. D. Pierce, 4th Massachusetts Battery, Albert C. Record; 13th Massachusetts Battery, Andrew Martin; 30th Maine Volunteers, William Wilkinson; 8th New Hampshire, N. S. Milliken; Signal Corps, T. Wyman, John G. Cullen; 1st Battery V. R. C. A. P. McManus; 8th New Hampshire, Charles Wilcox, Stephen Cook; 2d Massachusetts Battery, Leander Buchanan; 21st New-York, M. Dady; 21 Connecticut, C. B. Whittlesey; 2d Maine Cavalry, J. S. Wentworth; 18th New-York, C. Miner, J. Leon, N. Kammon, J. Crawford; 75th New-York Infantry, W. H. Martin; 2d New-York Cavalry, H. M. Dedrick, M. Preston, W. B. Parker, E. J. Barnard, W. T. Coyle, Sergt. F. M. Sargent, Corp. W. Pratt, A. Britton, John J. Smith Droun, S. L. Rivers, A. P. Lord, Corp. J. Herrydon, Fentrell Arnold, Dan. Peck, R. T. Hankins, M. J. Brown, W. Pixley, J. Daley, D. F. Flood, J. H. Mills, A. Inbert, J. Shepherd, S. Lafontain; 7th Vermont, G. S. Ridghill; 14th New-York Cavalry, John Coughlin, J. Hunt, G. W. Dunbar, J. Hare, W. Stamford, J. Taprick, G. Kepler; 11th New-York Cavalry, G. W. Brown, F. Nagle, Corp. F. Chase, Chas. Myers, saddler; W. Evans, W. Emberley, Peter Eckel, Charles R. Dutcher, O. Jones, A. C. Dow, Corp. F. M. Jerrett, M. Hassett; 118th Illinois Mounted Infantry, J. Warfield; 11th New-York Cavalry, Sergt. Charles Duncan, B. F. Fennel, W. B. Worden, N. B. Curtis, (saddler,) H. Lehinkuhl, J. C. Brown, J. W. Stewart, J. Fitzgerald, J. Beeler, W. Capes, J. Lafontaine, G. H. Ransler, H. C. Fisk, Caleb Chase, Corp. E. Vanbroklyn, C. H. McLean, H. T. Martin, James Kinney, Jackson James, Bailey Yarr, R. Lynch, T. Noble, Charles T. Fowler, J. M. Pickard, G. W. Hill, J. Cragen, J. Schursman, Charles King; 2d Illinois Cavalry, S. Ennis; 12th Illinois Cavalry, J. D. Earp, Ben. Swansey, W. B. Sterling, S. Tomlinson; 33d Illinois Infantry, Corp. A. C. Benley; 13th Wisconsin Battery, E. B. Nelson; 1st Wisconsin Artillery, H. Loveland; 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, I. S. Gray, L. Kennerk, W. C. Jinces, Sergt. J. Hoffman; 1st Heavy Artillery, S. Austin; 6th Michigan Cavalry, W. L. Winn; 1st New-Orleans, P. Regan, Corp. P. Tannin, W. Pitman; 14th New-York Cavalry, Sergt. W. Ford, P. Pheney, E. Johnson, B. McDonald, J. Englebright; 18th New-York Cavalry, F. Knight, L. Bailey, J. M. Wise, J. Blackburn; 25th New-York Battery, P. Farrell; 7th Vermont, H. W. Holden, J. Ellis; 13th Massachusetts Battery, David Carney; 31st Massachusetts Infantry, P. Donovan; 6th Massachusetts Battery, Sergt. J. B. Hureman; 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, E. Hill; 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, M. Scannell; 12th Illinois Cavalry, Lt. Hill; 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, J. J. Geer; 12th Illinois Cavalry, T. Brennan; 11th New-York Cavalry, W. Osborne; 12th Illinois Cavalry, T. Holmes, D. H. Brown, J. W. Wheeling; 7th Vermont, Jas. Brown, A. J. Tilton; 1st New-Orleans, J. C. Davurye; 18th New-York Cavalry, M. Forde; 26th Indiana, Ph. Wonder; 18th New-York Cavalry, B. Kendall; 12th Illinois Cavalry, Corp. E. T. Rice, Private A. Stephenson; 7th Vermont, Chas. Deshon; G. M. Wilson, Hospital Steward, U. S. A.; B. D. Walker, Hospital Steward, U. S. A.

The Light Guard Ball.

The grand annual "Tiger" Ball came off last evening, at the Academy of Music, and was one of the best and most brilliant ever given by the time-honored and well-known "Light Guard." The Academy was very beautifully dressed—flags and streamers of varied colored bunting were draped about the tiers and boxes. Muskets, knapsacks, swords and caps were grouped between the boxes and about the stage. Hundreds of canary birds, in neat and fanciful cages, were distributed among the flowers and flags, and their sweet warblings everywhere greeted the merry dancers. The stage was covered with an immense canopy in the form of a tent, the walls of which were ornamented with shields and various warlike designs, and in front a brilliant gas fixture bearing the name of the company and the date of its organization. Two excellent bands, one promenade and one quadrille, under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH, discoursed the choicest music. The floor was covered and the boxes filled with the prettiest and best dressed ladies and the most gallant and attentive gentlemen one might wish to see gathered together. Enjoyment was everywhere visible, and between the merry voices of the ladies, the singing of the birds, the delightful music of the bands, the magnificent dresses, the sparkling diamonds and the bright eyes of their fair owners, the Academy seemed to show a glimpse of fairy land, rather than a scene from real life.

☞ The attention of business and commercial companies is invited to the advertisement of a gentleman, under the head of "Business Chances," in our columns. The gentleman referred to will prove a most valuable acquisition to any parties desiring a faithful, reliable and competent representative.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Whole Matter in the Hands of General Grant.

Good Prospect for a General Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

It appears from a communication of the Secretary of War, that the entire subject of an exchange of prisoners is now placed in the hands of Lieut.-Gen. Grant; and that, although only partial exchanges have thus far been made, that there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected.

The Letter of Secretary Stanton—The Matter in the Hands of Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

The Secretary of War sent the following letter to the Speaker, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1865.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of December, calling for the correspondence in reference to the exchange of prisoners, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Adjutant-General, together with such communications upon the subject as have not heretofore been published.

The correspondence of Gen. Butler details the action in regard to the exchange of prisoners under the authority conferred upon him by order of the War Department.

On the 15th of October the subject of exchanges was placed under the direction of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, with full authority to take any steps he might deem proper to effect the release and exchange of our soldiers, and of loyal persons held as prisoners by the rebel authorities. He was instructed that it was the desire of the President that no efforts consistent with national honor should be spared to effect the prompt release of all soldiers and loyal persons in captivity to the rebels as prisoners of war, or on any other grounds and the subject was committed to him with full authority to act in the premises as he should deem right and proper. Under this authority the subject of exchange has from that time contained his charge, and such efforts have been made as he deemed proper to obtain the release of our prisoners. An arrangement was made for the supply of our prisoners, the articles to be distributed under the direction of our own officers paroled for that purpose, and the corresponding privilege was extended to the rebel authorities. In order to afford every facility for relief, special exchanges have been offered whenever desired on behalf of our prisoners. Such exchanges have, in a few instances, been permitted by the rebel authorities, but in many others they have been denied. A large number of exchanges, including all the sick, has been effected within a recent period. The Commissioner-General of Prisoners has been directed to make a detailed report of all the exchanges that have been accomplished since the general exchange ceased. He will furnish it to the House of Representatives as soon as completed. The last communication of Gen. Grant gives reason to believe that a full and complete exchange of all prisoners will speedily be made. It also appears, from his statement, that weekly supplies are furnished to our prisoners, and distributed by officers of our own selection. His letter is subjoined, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have authorized Col. Mulford, Agent of Exchange, to renew negotiations for the exchange of all prisoners now held by either party. The first interview between our agent and the rebel agent, Col. Ould, has already been had. No doubt but that an arrangement will be entered into. Indeed, on the strength of that interview, an exchange—a limited one—is now going on near Richmond. Yours truly,

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.: We are sending supplies to our prisoners, at least, weekly. They are received by officers of our own selection, released Federal prisoners, who distribute them as directed. U. S. G.

Supplies furnished by friends of prisoners are also forwarded in the same manner. The nature of the supplies authorized to be furnished by individuals is specified in the annexed order of the department.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The accompanying correspondence extends from June, 1862, to the present time, and embraces communications between Gens. Grant, Butler, Halleck and Hitchcock on one side, and Gen. Lee and Commissioner Ould on the other; between Gen. Banks and the rebel Gens. Taylor and Greer in Louisiana; between Gen. Foster and the rebel Gen. S. Jones at Charleston; also the correspondence of Gens. Canby, Buell, Burbridge, Curtis, Rosecrans, Schenck and Sherman.

The Government furnishes only articles of clothing and the regular commissary stores. Friends of the prisoners may forward to Col. John E. Mulford, at Fortress Monroe, any of the following articles at their use: Coats, underclothes, caps, suspenders, brushes, buttons, sewing-cotton, pocket-knives, steel-pens, postage-stamps, pipes, syrups, pants, socks, shoes, looking-glasses, combs, tape pins and needles, paper, lead pencils, tobacco, snuff, family soap, vests, hats, handkerchiefs, towels, clothes brooms, thread, scissors, envelopes, penknives, cigars, sugar, butter, lard, bologna sausages, pepper, salt, fish, pickles, dried fruit, apples, crockery, smoked beef, corn meal, mustard, crackers, sauces, lemons, matches, glass ware, beef tongue, nutmegs, table salt, cheese, vegetables, nuts, yeast powders, tin ware, meats and fish in cans.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Proposed Construction of Additional Reservoirs for the Croton Water.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

There has been hardly more than a quorum in the Assembly to-day; yet members have labored with commendable industry, considering local bills. A lively debate sprung up among the New-York County members in considering the bill authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Board to expend three hundred thousand dollars to acquire lands and construct additional reservoirs to save water, so as to supply the City of New-York fully with water, when the daily flow of Croton River is insufficient to meet the requirements of the city. Mr. Van Buren, who introduced the bill and procured its reference to a Select Committee, so as to have it considered at an early day, supported the bill, speaking with marked ability and effect. He set forth that those connected with the Croton Aqueduct Board, and others in the city best qualified to judge, had for some years desired the passage of this bill. Mr. J. L. Smith stated that he had not learned that there was any lack of water in New-York, or certainly no such deficiency as to justify a tax of $300,000 upon the tax-payers of the city, to obtain a further supply. He moved to refer back the bill to the Select Committee, so that those interested could come up from New-York and present facts or say what they wished to before the committee. Mr. Ward also thought no such enactment was required as the bill proposed, and favored recommitting the bill. The House at first seemed inclined to favor this view also. Mr. Van Buren, however, set forth in so strong a light the desirability of early action upon the bill, so that it shall not be lost, as it was last year, for lack of time, that the Assembly finally rejected the motion to recommit it, the vote being recorded 45 against 22. The bill is, therefore, still upon general orders for further consideration by the Committee of the Whole, and has an early start and fair prospect before it.

The Assembly made the Bounty Bill the special order for to-morrow morning. It would have been considered earlier had there been a full House.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

STATE SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 23.

BILLS REPORTED.

Against legalizing the proceedings of the New-York Common Council for the benefit of the German Hospital. Agreed to.

Relative to the expiration of terms of the Justices of the New-York District Court.

Incorporating the Union League Club. For consideration of the Senate.

Incorporating the Olympic Club. For consideration of the Senate.

Providing for the appointment of five commissioners of appeals.

A communication was received from the Commissioners appointed to erect a public market in New-York, stating that they have expended $400 for clerk hire and plans and specifications, and stating that they are equally divided as to the expediency of erecting a permanent market upon the site selected.

BILLS NOTICED.

To remove the restriction as to fare on the Hudson River Railroad;

To equalize the compensation of Justices of the Superior Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals;

For the appointment of commissioners to erect an armory for the Eighth Regiment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the American Railway Literally Union.

The Metropolitan Health Bill.

Regulating the use of slips and wharves leased to the New-York Mail Steamship Company.

For aid to the Children's Aid Society of New-York.

Several bills were ordered to third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Burns gave notice of a bill to reduce the rate of fare on the Fulton Ferry to one cent, and on the Hudson-avenue Ferry to two cents.

The Metropolitan Health bill, and Metropolitan District Fire bill, were introduced; also, a bill increasing the pay of Justices of Session to $5 per diem.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING

Incorporating the New-York Yacht Club.
Incorporating the Atlantic Base Ball Club.
Incorporating the Union Yacht Club of New-York.
Adjourned.

Loss of Life by the Sinking of the North America—Admiral Lee's Order.

THE ILL-FATED STEAMER NORTH AMERICA.

LIST OF HER PASSENGERS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 12.

On Thursday last we announced the loss, at sea, of the United States steam transport *North America*, which disaster was coupled with the loss of nearly 200 lives, chiefly of invalid soldiers from the United States General Hospital, in this city. The *North America* was a new ship, and believed to be much more staunch and seaworthy than the average of transports. She probably encountered a severe gale, and sprang aleak from the strain to which it subjected her. We have received from headquarters a complete list of the names of her passengers, which we give below:

Cabin.—Mrs. Mary Gurey; Alton Stackpole, Q. M. D.; Master's Mate Wm. P. Dussmore, U. S. N.; Master's Mate Albert A. Clarke, U. S. N.; P. Cornell, Engineer; J. Bogert, Engineer; Lieut.-Col. C. E. G. Horn, 65th U. S. C. I.; Lieut. Leonard Hein, 65th U. S. C. I.; Mrs. John S. Smith, nurse; Miss Fowler; J. W. Migrath, late Captain 25th U. S. C. I.; Mrs. Ransom, U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Steerage.—Wm. Brady, 3d Maryland Cav.; Corp. John Christy, 11th New-York Cav.; Richard Fahn, U. S. service.

The following are the names of the invalid soldiers on board, in charge of Surgeon E. McClintock:

Third Rhode Island Cavalry—Sergeants Ezra A. Tennant, Wm. A. Fisk; Corporals Thos. M. McGee, Henry H. Wilcox, Wm. W. Walker, Charles Murray; Privates, W. K. Peck, Dudley D. Hall, Pat. Dolan, George H. Matterson, A. C. Richmond, Edward Harvey, W. B. Greene, Pat Matterson, Chase F. Leavitt, John O'Brien, Nathan L. Baggs, Henry D. Taylor, Wm. K. Olds. 18th New-York Cavalry—Sergeants John Melone, Edwin Van Gresson; Corporals Wm. E. Booth, John Rose; Privates William Woolever, Simon Banley, Edward Lennox, James Cannon, William Joyce, Carl Block, Samuel Smith, Patrick Welch, C. D. Pierce, 4th Massachusetts Battery, Albert C. Record; 13th Massachusetts Battery, Andrew Martin; 30th Maine Volunteers, William Wilkinson; 8th New Hampshire, N. S. Milliken; Signal Corps, T. Wyman, John G. Cullen; 1st Battery V. R. C. A. P. McManus; 8th New Hampshire, Charles Wilcox, Stephen Cook; 2d Massachusetts Battery, Leander Buchanan; 21st New-York, M. Dady; 2d Connecticut, C. B. Whittlesey; 2d Maine Cavalry, J. S. Wentworth; 18th New-York, C. Miner, J. Leon, N. Kammon, J. Crawford; 75th New-York Infantry, W. H. Martin; 2d New-York Cavalry, H. M. Dedrick, M. Preston, W. B. Parker, E. J. Barnard, W. T. Coyle, Sergt. F. M. Sargent, Corp. W. Pratt, A. Britton, John J. Smith Droun, S. L. Rivers, A. P. Lord, Corp. J. Herrydon, Fentrell Arnold, Dan. Peck, R. T. Hankins, M. J. Brown, W. Pixley, J. Daley, D. F. Flood, J. H. Mills, A. Inbert, J. Shepherd, S. Lafontain; 7th Vermont, G. S. Ridghill; 14th New-York Cavalry, John Coughlin, J. Hunt, G. W. Dunbar, J. Hare, W. Stamford, J. Taprick, G. Kepler; 11th New-York Cavalry, G. W. Brown, F. Nagle, Corp. F. Chase, Chas. Myers, saddler; W. Evans, W. Emberley, Peter Eckel, Charles R. Dutcher, O. Jones, A. C. Dow, Corp. F. M. Jerrett, M. Hassett; 118th Illinois Mounted Infantry, J. Warfield; 11th New-York Cavalry, Sergt. Charles Duncan, B. F. Fennel, W. B. Worden, N. B. Curtis, (saddler,) H. Lehinkuhl, J. C. Brown, J. W. Stewart, J. Fitzgerald, J. Beeler, W. Capes, J. Lafontaine, G. H. Ransier, H. C. Fisk, Caleb Chase, Corp. E. Vanbroklyn, C. H. McLean, H. T. Martin, James Kinney, Jackson James, Bailey Yarr, R. Lynch, T. Noble, Charles T. Fowler, J. M. Pickard, G. W. Hill, J. Cragen, J. Schursman, Charles King; 2d Illinois Cavalry, S. Ennis; 12th Illinois Cavalry, J. D. Earp, Ben. Swansey, W. B. Sterling, S. Tomlinson; 33d Illinois Infantry, Corp. A. C. Benley; 13th Wisconsin Battery, E. B. Nelson; 1st Wisconsin Artillery, H. Loveland; 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, I. S. Gray, L. Kennerk, W. C. Jinces, Sergt. J. Hoffman; 1st Heavy Artillery, S. Austin; 6th Michigan Cavalry, W. L. Winn; 1st New-Orleans, P. Regan, Corp. P. Tannin W. Pitman; 14th New-York Cavalry, Sergt W. Ford, P. Pheney, E. Johnson, B. McDonald, J. Englebright; 18th New-York Cavalry; F. Knight, L. Bailey, J. M. Wise, J. Blackburn; 25th New-York Battery, P. Farrell; 7th Vermont, H. W. Holden, J. Ellis; 13th Massachusetts Battery, David Carney; 31st Massachusetts Infantry, P. Donovan; 6th Massachusetts Battery, Sergt. J. B. Hureman; 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, E. Hill; 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, M. Scannell; 12th Illinois Cavalry, Lt. Hill; 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, J. J. Geer; 12th Illinois Cavalry, T. Brennan; 11th New-York Cavalry, W. Osborne; 12th Illinois Cavalry, T. Holmes, D. H. Brown, J. W. Wheeling; 7th Vermont, Jas. Brown, A. J. Titton; 1st New-Orleans, J. C. Davurye; 18th New-York Cavalry, M. Forde; 26th Indiana, Ph. Wonder; 18th New-York Cavalry, B. Kendall; 12th Illinois Cavalry, Corp. E. T. Rice, Private A. Stephenson; 7th Vermont, Chas. Deshon; G. M. Wilson, Hospital Steward, U. S. A.; B. D. Walker, Hospital Steward, U. S. A.

The Light Guard Ball.

The grand annual "Tiger" Ball came off last evening, at the Academy of Music, and was one of the best and most brilliant ever given by the time-honored and well-known "Light Guard." The Academy was very beautifully dressed—flags and streamers of varied colored bunting were draped about the tiers and boxes. Muskets, knapsacks, swords and caps were grouped between the boxes and about the stage. Hundreds of canary birds, in neat and fanciful cages, were distributed among the flowers and flags, and their sweet warblings everywhere greeted the merry dancers. The stage was covered with an immense canopy in the form of a tent, the walls of which were ornamented with shields and various warlike designs, and in front a brilliant gas fixture bearing the name of the company and the date of its organization. Two excellent bands, one promenade and one quadrille, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth, discoursed the choicest music. The floor was covered and the boxes filled with the prettiest and best dressed ladies and the most gallant and attentive gentlemen one might wish to see gathered together. Enjoyment was everywhere visible, and between the merry voices of the ladies, the singing of the birds, the delightful music of the bands, the magnificent dresses, the sparkling diamonds and the bright eyes of their fair owners, the Academy seemed to show a glimpse of fairy land, rather than a scene from real life.

The management of the ball was excellent. Mr. Theodore Moss, well known to and a great favorite with all pleasure-seekers fairly surpassed himself, under his direction most of the arrangements were made, and he was present to see that they were well carried out, and to welcome his many friends. He proved himself well worthy of his old reputation, here, there and everywhere, he was to be found using his best endeavors to add to the pleasure and comfort of the many guests.

The members of the Light Guard were all in their full-dress uniform—the most beautiful ever shown upon a ballroom floor; and they all seemed happy and pleased. Many other uniforms were to be seen of this and other countries, and very many distinguished gentlemen were present, among them Col. Trafford, Major Young, Col. Le Gal, Lieut.-Col. D. H. Burdett, Major Lawranga, of the Prussian army; Capt. Redmayd, of the English army; Mayor Gunther, Wm. Tweed, Esq., President of the Americus Club; Dr. Mott, and many others.

Hudson River Railroad.—This company, yesterday, commenced running their small cars between their depot in Chambers-street and that in Thirtieth-street. The arrangement has the effect to slightly lessen the time heretofore occupied by the large cars in going over the same ground. The company, however, put the tax of five cents per head upon every one, whether the holder of a ticket or not. This causes much dissatisfaction among passengers, particularly among commuters, with whom it is equivalent to adding thirty dollars per year to the price of their commutation, and this, too, by a road whose commutation rates are already in excess of those of any other prominent road leading from the city. It has been supposed that this new arrangement was for the benefit of the passengers, but it proves to be solely a new source of revenue for the company, as passengers can take the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenue cars, as usual, and with about the same degree of convenience.

Fine Arts.

A remarkable military picture is now on exhibition at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. It is by a New-York artist—L. Hope—who having formerly been a Captain of Volunteers, saw the pageant which he here transfers to an extensive canvas. It represents the Army of the Potomac (1862) at Cumberland Landing, on the Pamunky River, where for the only time in the history of the war 60 000 men were encamped on a single field. The artist was detailed by Gen. Baldy Smith and made a careful sketch of the spectacle, to the accuracy of which, many officers have borne willing testimony. The details of such a work are necessarily embarrassing. By the exercise of the rarest patience, Mr. Hope has brought them before the eye in a remarkably vivid and striking manner. The picture indeed will bear the closest scrutiny, and we commend it as an ambitious effort worthy of encouragement.

Goupil's agreeable gallery, No. 772 Broadway, will reopen to-day with a new and exceedingly valuable collection of paintings by French artists.

Mr. E. C. Middleton, whose copies of Stuart's portraits of George and Martha Washington were regarded as triumphs of oil-color printing, has just finished an excellent likeness of President Lincoln. Like the preceding works, it is printed, or, we might almost say, painted, by Mr. Middleton's peculiar process, which, whilst it insures technical correctness to the features of our Chief Magistrate's singularly striking face, imparts to the modeling a degree of roundness and mobility such as we find only in carefully-executed hand-portraits. The similitude is very striking, and the entire work is a cabinet picture of merit. It can be seen at No. 436 Pearl-street.

Several exceedingly fine works have recently been added to the collection at the Crayon Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, where the best Dusseldorf artists are satisfactorily represented. We have not for many years possessed so good a picture gallery, and—seeing that the admission is free—we are only surprised that it is not crowded from morning till night.

We notice, with much pleasure, that the "National Art Association of New-York" has already gone into harness, under the competent direction of Mr. Zinsernich. The object which it proposes to itself is to publish to subscribers, at a merely nominal rate, an annual series of first-class engravings. The subjects will be American, and the works, in every instance, of the highest order of attainable excellence. The latter will be exhibited at the rooms of the association, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. We have seen the first publication, and do not hesitate to place it among the best specimens of pure line engravings that can be found in the country. The subject is "Washington receiving a Salute on the Field of Trenton," and is executed by J. Faed, R. S. A., and R. Ansdell, R. A. We are informed that the work has been several years in course of execution. It certainly reflects the greatest credit upon the engraver, William Holl, and the artists we have named. The action is spirited and gallant, and the portrait is admirably preserved.

The Fifty-first New-York Volunteers.

Since the capture of this veteran regiment last September at the battle of Poplar Grove Church, below Petersburgh, the friends of the officers and men had lost all trace of them—no letters being received, and much anxiety beginning to be felt about them. But within the current week an exchanged Union Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Emerson, returned from confinement at Danville, Va., brings word of the Fifty-first officers at the latter place. Maj. Wright, Capt. G. W. Whitman, Lieuts. Pooley and Atkinson, and some eight or ten more officers, are there, or, rather, were, toward the last of November. They were kept in a large tobacco warehouse, and were doing as well as men could do under such circumstances. Mr. Emerson, after leaving Danville to be paroled, was detained over a month in Richmond. He is now at Annapolis. He brought a number of those significant slips of paper, of all textures, colors and degrees of legibility, known so well to persons familiar with the Southern prisons and with the returned Union prisoners—deaths, memoranda, messages, &c. Among these slips is one written by Capt. Whitman, of the Fifty-first, dated at Danville, Nov. 23, and simply addressed to his mother in Brooklyn, with the indorsement, "Well and hearty."

In our former sketch of the Fifty-first we should have mentioned a gallant officer, Capt. Daniel E. Jenkins, shot and instantly killed while leading his men in the hottest of the Wilderness fight last May. We also omitted to mention Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, a valuable officer, who served his three years, and was honorably mustered out. Several company officers and brave soldiers might also have been properly mentioned. Then we are told that the Fifty-first esteems, as part of its regimental history, the making of such militaires as Edward Ferrero, now Major-General by brevet, and Robert B. Potter, also Major-General by brevet, both of this city, and who were the two first commissioned Colonels of the Fifty-first; and, as they say, two braver soldiers or better officers, while they were in command of the Fifty-first, no regiment could ever possess, whatever must be said of subsequent matters.

The rank and file of the Fifty-first, consisting of some 350 men, captured at Poplar Grove Church, we have no intelligence of. They are distributed somewhere in the Southern prisons. The remnant, some 50 to 60 men, are still in their old camp, in the Ninth Corps. Of the rumor that Gov. Seymour, just before he left office, had been induced to appoint a Capt. McKibben to the Colonelcy of the Fifty-first, thus taking advantage of the absence by captivity of the old officers, we are glad to be able to state it is an error. As indeed no honorable soldier would procure advancement by a trick upon brave men in misfortune, nor accept promotion only belonging to them, promotions that should be waiting for them when they return with their regiment from captivity.

Post-Office Boxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a small thing to complain of, but the ills of life are made up mainly of minor miseries, and my particular grief, small as it is, will be lessened by telling it. Briefly, I am the lessee of a box at the Post-office. There are 6,000 boxes; I am justified, therefore, in the belief that 5,999 others have the same grievance as myself, making it, in the aggregate, a gigantic wrong. It is this: Persons in the office take upon them to distribute through these boxes circulars without number, and every box-holder receives at least one such missive daily, and sometimes a half dozen at a time. Now it is the gasp of some moribund insurance company, now the puff of an enterprising bounty broker, now the advertisement of infallible regulating pills. It may possibly be supposed that these circulars are received in the usual course of business, and that it is a duty of the post officials thus to distribute them. No such thing. *The circulars are undirected; they are not prepaid by stamps as the law requires;* and how likely it is that any one in the office would thus take the daily trouble of circulating gratuitously the puffs of Tom, Dick or Harry, is a question any one may settle for himself. Certain it is no Postmaster is obliged to receive and mail unstamped and undirected circulars.

But why do I complain? Because there are times when long lines of people await for an hour the distribution of the mails, because to the outsider the circulars in his box have all the semblance of letters, and a man or a man's clerk may thus lose his hour waiting for the trash the cupidity of the people inside inflict upon him, and not have a letter to bear it company. The boxes bring, or rather should bring, to the Government a revenue of $72,000. They are used by all the leading business people of the city, who do not care to have correspondence of inestimable value and importance handled by irresponsible carriers. To place business cards in the hands of such a class is of course an object an advertiser will pay roundly for; and I hope the Postmaster, if the abuse is to be persisted in, will see that Uncle Sam gets his share of the plunder.

ONE OF SIX THOUSAND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

An Article of True Merit.—"Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine troches.

Housekeepers will find that Burnett's Flavoring Extracts have all the delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared.

Dyspepsia and Fits!
A SURE CURE FOR
these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of fits as of dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.
The best cure known for burns and piles. A certain remedy for corns, chilblains, cuts, bruises and rheumatism. Always heals without scar. Wholesale and retail at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st. 25 cents a box.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.
No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

How to Save a Doctor's Bill.
By providing yourselves and families with good, warm water-proof boots and shoes, which can be found in great variety at the Establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1, from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies', boys', youth's, misses' and children's boots, buckle shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes, always on hand. Gents' best French boots manufactured to measure, promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 625 BROADWAY.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Buttonhole Machine.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. will sell this day, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, three cottages and very large lots, Nos. 96, 98 and 100 49th-st., near Lexington-av.
This plot of ground is of such large dimensions as to be of great value for any kind of manufacturing establishment, capable of producing immense rent, beside that portion occupied by the cottages.
Also, four lots on 56th and 57th streets, between 2d and 3d avs.
Also, a most desirable lot of ground on Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, south side, 73 east of Washington-av.; size, 20x80.

Small Pox has already sacrificed some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Hollaway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Trusses, &c.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best truss in the world. It will positively cure rupture. No pressure on the back or cord. Different from all others.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Every Description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine, by
Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

McClenahan—Montgomery.—At the 7th-av. U. P. Church, on Monday, Jan. 23, by Rev. Spencer L. Finney, Wm. McClenahan and Fanny Montgomery, all of this city.

DIED.

Black.—On Monday, Jan. 23, at her residence, No. 71 East 17th-st., Ann, daughter of the late John Black.

Funeral services at the 16th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Alexander's,) between 3d-av. and Irving-place, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her friends, and those of her brothers, William and James Black, are respectfully invited to attend.

Babcock.—Suddenly, Monday, Jan. 23, Mary G. Babcock, wife of John H. Babcock.

Funeral will take place from the house of her daughter, No. 47 Park place, East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Babcock.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 23, of consumption, Charles B. Babcock.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, No. 123 Broad-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave New-York at 1 o'clock P. M.

Cogswell.—At Albany, on Saturday, Jan. 21, Mason F. Cogswell, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the U. S. hospital at that place.

Clark.—At her residence, Shrewsbury, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 22, Mrs. Eliza M. Clark, in the 72d year of her age.

Finken.—On Monday, Jan. 23, Gustavus Finken, aged 31 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his late partner, James H. Wheatley, No. 128 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Gray.—On Monday morning Jan. 23, Helen M. Benson, wife of William Gray.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the North Presbyterian Church, 9th-av. and 31st-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

Glass.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, at Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y., David S. Glass, in the 38th year of his age.

Garniss.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 21, Caroline S., wife of Thomas W. Garniss, and daughter of the late Dr. David Rogers, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the North Reformed Dutch Church, Newark, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

Hinds.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 21, Miss Mary Hinds, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Lawrence Odell, No. 50 West 33d-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Mathews.—On Monday, Jan. 23, at his late residence, No. 40 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Mathews, formerly of London, England, aged 45 years, 7 months and 23 days.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 25 at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ London, Eng., Utica, N. Y., and St. Louis papers please copy.

Preston.—On Monday, Jan. 23, at 2¼ o'clock P. M., at the residence of Mr. Davis, No. 67 Willow-terrace, 173d-st., Wm. H. Preston, of New-Ipswich, N. H., in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Reeves.—At her late residence, No. 149 West 26th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 21, Ann Reeves, wife of Wm. Reeves, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Mr. Ganse's Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Spence.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 23, after a long and severe illness, William Spence, Sr., formerly of Kingslassie, Fifeshire, Scotland, and for the last thirty years a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

Vredenburgh.—In Jersey City, on Monday evening, Jan. 23, Peter Vredenburgh, formerly of this city, in the 78th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Wetstien.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 22, Marian Evelina, daughter of the late John Wetstien, aged 24 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Evelina Wetstien, Palisade avenue, West Hoboken, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will leave Hoboken Ferry at 12½ o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

Williamson.—On Monday, Jan. 23, of scarlet fever, Merritt Lyman Williamson, only son of Nathan L. and Margaret B. Williamson, aged 3 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 49 University-place. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Willets.—On Sunday, Jan. 22, at West Islip, L. I., Joshua Willets, aged 95 years.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 25, from his late residence at 11 o'clock, and from Bethpage Meeting-house at 2 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF
GEN. SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Six Editions called for within one month of its publication, and the demand is still increasing.
Everyone is reading Gen. Scott's Autobiography!
Everyone is thinking about Gen. Scott's Autobiography!!
It throws more light upon the obscure parts of "American History" than any book published for years.
It exhibits the rampant treason of "Buchanan's Cabinet," and depicts the fearful peril in which our Government was before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated.
It gives the secret history of the dreadful struggle with Treason in every part of the Government before it broke out into open rebellion.

2 vols. 12mo. Illustrated. Price, per set, $4. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

"To the student of American History this work is invaluable, being written by so distinguished and prominent an actor in the life of the Republic—one who was already distinguished in its youngest time, and a contemporary of the great men who gave it a place in the world of nations."—*Philadelphia Legal Intelligencer.*

"To review this book is impossible; every line should be read, every chapter carefully considered."—*City Item, Philadelphia.*

"The history of no living American is invested with anything like the degree of interest and national pride as that given in these volumes."—*Toledo Blade.*

"The most interesting biography ever written in this country."—*New-York Express.*

"We call the attention of young men to the record of the life of this great man."—*New-York Observer.*

"Gen. Scott has made a contribution of singular value and interest to American history—a contribution which it would be difficult to match, not only in our own, but in any nation's literature."—*Union*, Brooklyn.

"To the last day of its existence the country will have reason to regret that Gen. Scott was not permitted to manage matters at the time when secession first began to show that it was a vital thing. * * * Such will be the verdict of history, in whose pages Scott will stand at the highest point."—*Boston Traveler.*

"The General tells his story in a manly, modest and winning way, and every reader will be charmed with the clearness of the style and the frankness of the author."—*Saturday Evening Express, Boston.*

"No patriot can afford to be without them; no student of American history will be without them."—*Press, Portland.*

SHELDON & COMPANY,
Publishers, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

THIRD EDITION.
THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC
FOR 1865.
THE THIRD EDITION OF
THIS POPULAR ANNUAL
NOW READY.
In addition to the usual
CALENDAR and ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS
IT CONTAINS:

United States Government, Ministers, &c
Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth Congress.
XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen.
Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.
Public Resolutions and Proclamations.
Party Platforms of 1864 (Baltimore and Chicago.)
The rebel Government, Congressmen, &c.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events.
Native States of the American-born People.
Election Returns for President, Governors, Congressmen, &c., in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote in 1860.
State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatures meet, Time of State Elections.
Territorial Capitals and Governors.
Popular Vote by States for 1856, 1860 and 1864.
Vote of 1860 elaborately analyzed and compared, by Population, Free and Slave, with percentage, &c.

PRICE 20 CENTS. SEVEN COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Orders (inclosing cash) should be addressed
THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

A NEW VOLUME BY AN AMERICAN POET.
REAL AND IDEAL.
BY JOHN W. MONTCLAIR.
1 elegant volume, 12mo.; price $1 25. For sale by HURD & HOUGHTON, F. W. CHRISTERN, B. WESTERMANN & CO., KIRBY & CO., &c.
OPINIONS OF THE WORK—"Mr. Montclair may be congratulated on his achievement."—*Philadelphia North American & U. S. Gazette.* "He is a poet, and a good poet."—*N. Y. Christian Times.* "'Real and Ideal' shows a graceful pen and skillful mastery of the translator's art."—*N. Y. Evening Post.* "Deserves the high commendation which it has received. We observe facility and vigor of versification and strength of thought."—*Philadelphia American Literary Gazette.* "Its chaste, classical and thoughtful poems are marked by intellectual and scholarly ability."—*N. Y. Observer.* "Represents taste and genius Some of the poems are admirable for ease and spirit."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.* "Characterized by taste and fancy, and more than ordinary merit."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND WINDOW BANDS, totally exclude COLD, WIND, RAIN, SNOW and DUST from the crevices of doors, windows and sky-lights—stops the rattling of sashes without interfering with the free use of the same. They save one-half the fuel, and are warranted good for five years. For circulars, with prices, references, &c., address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Brooklyn Agency, No. — Court-st., near Montague Hall.

SUBMERGED SHIP
PUMP.
I am now prepared to receive orders for the American Submerged Pump, patented by Nathan Stedman, Sept. 8, 1863. Being anti-freezing, it is peculiarly adapted for any exposed situation. Please call and examine at the office of General Agent, J. BAYLEY, No. 58 John-st.

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND beautify the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY powders and washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL complexion follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

OFFICE WANTED.—OFFICE ACCOMMODATIONS are wanted by an old-established insurance company of this city. Address INSURANCE COMPANY, Box No 201 *Times* Office, stating terms, dimensions and location.

ÆSTHTEICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT,

HEARING,

AS WELL AS

CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerorve nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Aesthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it; he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.
Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 188 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with *both* eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms No. 816 BROADWAY, near 12th-st.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

COAL MINES OWNED BY CONSUMERS.

COAL

SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.

Cash Capital	$600,000
Number of shares	60,000
Par Value (to be full paid)	10

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal after supplying the shareholders. It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can offer equal advantages, combined with benevolence, in furnishing an article used by all, at the least possible cost.

The Directors have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated

AUDENRIED IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY'S MINES.

Improvements, personal property, &c., in full and successful operation, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The quality of the coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, (being the great Baltimore veins,) the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.

There are six steam engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, (each 1,000 tons daily capacity,) slope mine-roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and oil houses, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.

100,000 tons of coal is now ready for removal, and with complete facilities, by railroads and canals. A supply of 100,000 to 200,000 tons can be annually taken out and delivered, commencing immediately upon the organization.

Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes.

STOVE,
BROKEN,
LUMP,
EGG, or
NUT.

MANUFACTURERS', REFINERS', AND LARGE CONSUMERS COAL DELIVERED IN CARGO.

The colliery, with present machinery, is now capable of turning out from 1,000 to 1,600 tons daily, and Coal will be delivered at any place within the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other adjacent cities on the rivers or railroads centreing therein, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.

Consumers are invited to subscribe for this Stock (at least as many shares as they use tons of coal per annum,) and make this the Pioneer Company in economy of cost of Coal.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Colonel A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor and M. C., Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
C. H. DELAMATER, Delamater Iron Works.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company.
JAS. H. WHEATLEY, Finkin & Wheatley.
Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Ex-Mayor.
R. O. GLOVER, President Harmony Insurance Company.

COUNSEL.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Buildings.

Books of subscription are now open at the following places:

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway (Room No. 50, Empire Building, back room, second story.)
East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st. Brooklyn, Agents.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK
AND
PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.
50,000 shares, or $100,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

OFFICERS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No 43 Exchange place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GOODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Phila.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
United States Express Company Stock,
National Express Company Stock,
WELLS, FARGO & Co. Express Company Stock, &c., &c., &c.
Bought and sold by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund.

JOHN N. DENISON,
Chairman.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1865.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. }

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK, at Hoboken, N. J., are redeemed in New-York, at par, at the banking house of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway.
MORRIS K. CRANE, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

HENRY J. BAKER, Esq., President.
JOHN D. WING, Esq., Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

Henry J. Baker, Esq., of Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., No. 182 Pearl-st.
Randolph M. Cooley, Esq., No. 88 Wall-st.
Frederick Bredt, Esq., No. 178 Fulton-st.
John D. Wing, Esq., of Messrs. Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
John J. Petit, Esq., of Messrs. Parsons & Petit, No. 79 Beaver-st.
Abram W. Baker, Esq., No. 17 William-st.
Coll J. Turner, Esq., No. 118 Water-st.

SUPERINTENDENT AT OIL CITY, FRANK W. ALLIN.

THE EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY

Is a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of............$300,000
Divided into............30,000 shares.

PAR VALUE $10 EACH.

Shareholders are *exempt from all personal liability.* The property of this company has been selected with great care by practical parties, most of whom have been connected with the celebrated Excelsior Company. This fact sufficiently guarantees its success.

The Trustees have retained sufficient working capital to fully develop their lands.

The receipts, from the wells now producing, guarantee regular monthly dividends; and it is fully expected that when those now going down are completed, the dividends will meet the expectations of the most sanguine.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares at the following

OFFICES:

Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., No. 182 Water-st.
Randolph M. Cooley, No. 88 Wall-st.
Fred. Bredt, No. 178 Fulton-st.
Coll J. Turner, No. 118 Water-st.
Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 74 Beaver-st.

FEE SIMPLE.

No. 1.

An undivided one-half in sixty-three acres of the John Hoge tract, on Slate Run—all boring land and beautiful oil territory, lying on both sides of the Run for 280 rods, with an average width of bottom of 40 rods.

Wells will be put down by this company as soon as Spring opens, and confidence of getting large yields is expressed by the best judges of oil property.

No. 2.

An undivided one-eighth in 119 acres of the Beatty Farm, Sugar Creek, on which are two new wells, one ready to tube, in which is found oil selling at $25 per bbl. Over 80 acres of this farm is the finest boring bottom, and is being leased to parties who will put down wells at once.

LEASED INTERESTS.

No. 3.

The one-quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of all the oil, in 50 acres on the tract known as the Keech Farm, on Pithole Creek, on which three wells are being put down at present, and others will soon go down. This land is within a mile of the United States Well, just struck on this creek, which is flowing 250 bbls. per day.

No. 4.

The one-quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of the oil, in 30 acres of the Vose Farm, Pithole Creek, all flat, selected from whole farm, about a mile from the great well spoken of above.

No. 5.

The one-quarter working interest in 33 acres of Turner Farm on Pithole Creek, selected from whole farm, which is next to the farm last mentioned, only a mile from the new 250 barrel well.

No. 6.

The one quarter working interest in 20 acres of Fleming Farm, on Pithole Creek, selected from whole farm for oil purposes—about same distance from the new great well.

No. 7.

The one-quarter working interest in 5 acres Lake Farm, selected from whole farm, Pithole Creek, near the new great well.

These five farms are among the best locations on Pithole Creek for oil purposes, and it is confidently expected that very large results will arise from this valuable property. More wells are to be put down at once.

No. 8.

One-eighth working interest in Auborn Well (70 barrels,) on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, on which lease another well is already started. This flowing well is one of the best in the whole oil region.

No. 9.

One-eighth working interest in Faunce Well, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, which is just struck, and pumping over 40 barrels per day, and will soon be a flowing well.

No. 10.

One-sixteenth working interest in Balliett Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining Auborn Well, which is a new well, and pumped 130 barrels on the first three days it started, and will soon be a flowing well.

No. 11.

One-sixteenth working interest in the great Amazon Well (60 bbls.,) Cherry Run, which is 30 rods from the great Reed and Baker Wells. This is a new well, and is expected soon to flow.

No. 12.

The working interest, being one-half the oil, in Lease No. 5, Henry Bend, Allegheny River, within a few rods of the famous Heydrick Well, which has turned out 54,000 bbls. oil. This lease is for 14 years. A well is in progress with all dispatch.

No. 13.

The working interest, being one-half the oil, in Lease No 24, Henry Bend, for 14 years.

No. 14.

The working interest of one-half the oil for 14 years, in Lease No. 3, Pithole Run, within 100 rods of Allegheny River, which is finely located for oil purposes. A new well will soon be started on this lease.

No. 15.

The working interest of one-half the oil for 14 years, in Lease No. 17, Pithole Run, Heydrick farm, which is held as a very fine selection of lease.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:

No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.

No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.

By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY are requested to attend a meeting, to be held at the office of the company, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M.

W. H. LEWIS, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK............$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,	VICE-PRESIDENT.
ISAIAH LUKENS.	WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER,	SECRETARY,
WM. D. SMITH.	E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS,

ISAIAH LUKENS.	ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH.	EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,

W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, *and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever* until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 *daily for ten years.* There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the

60,000 SHARES
will be only
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fail, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE
SPEEDWELL MUTUALCOALCO.

CAPITAL, $400,000.
40,000 SHARES—$10 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $30,000.

Each share of stock entitles the holder of the share to one Gross Ton (2,240 lbs.) of Coal at cost—$7 50—or less, with a divisional dividend of 20 per cent., which will reduce the net cost of coal to a very low figure. This enterprise should be taken hold of by every person using coal; it is not only a saving of 50 per cent on the cost of the coal, but a good paying dividend to every share of stock, which renders it a very desirable investment to the capitalist as well as the poor man. The colliery is now producing 80,000 tons per annum of the best Red Ash Coal. The subscription books are now open. Please call and see prospectus and learn particulars of

WILLIAM I. HARLAN,
Coal Office, Room No. 71, Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.

The attention of all retail dealers is called to the above.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL,

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us, free of charge, in any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. HECKSCHER.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 10th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Slocum, Charles M. Church, John J. Dortic, and Lynds L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reëlected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously reëlected President of the company for the ensuing year.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865. }

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
(Room No. 20, third floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865. }

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from the 25th of January to the 10th of February next.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.

LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 158 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The books are now closed. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock are now payable at the office. Subscribers are requested to be as prompt as possible in order to facilitate the early issue of the stock.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.

BROOKLYN
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

ALEXANDER McCUE, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.

TRUSTEES:

ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq., (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.,) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq. (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL............$400,000
100,000 SHARES............PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNE, Kinne & Karver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS.

N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, JR., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:

Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNE & KARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE STREET,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF '81 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
And every form of United States Securities.

We have always on hand a large assortment of Certificates of Indebtedness, due in every month of the year, which we offer at rates that pay more interest than the late dates at Board quotations.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.

CHAS GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:

Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.,) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BEERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
RUFUS H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. H. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DEMERITT, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANDEE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

PETROLEUM.

HAIGHT, ARCHER & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Buy and sell Oil Stocks on commission, and offer for sale valuable tracts of land now in the hands of original owners, in the following counties of Pennsylvania:

VENANGO,	WARREN,
CLARION,	FOREST,
ELK,	CRAWFORD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

STAR IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The first stockholders meeting of the Star Iron Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of Messrs. Fink & Prentiss, in New London, Connecticut, on MONDAY, the 6th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested.

WILLIAM H. STARR.
NEW LONDON, CONN., Jan. 23, 1865.

EASTPORT MINING COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

The stockholders of the Eastport Mining Company are requested to meet at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 8, on Feb. 1, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of concerting measures to provide additional means. Detailed circulars can be procured at the above place. By order of the Trustees.

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

James Irwin,	J. Green Pearson,
John H. Macy,	C. W. H. Wilmerding,
H. W. Howes,	John McKesson,
Gideon Pott,	Francis Brown,
Jas. H. Pinkney,	James L. Todd,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	H. W. Belcher,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	F. A. Conkling,
Wm. C. Barrett,	John Taprin,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Henry Demarest,	W. S. Hanford,
Joseph Rogers,	John Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond,

P. Kemble Paulding.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously elected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, }
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st. }

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Long Island Gas-Light Company, held Jan. 16, 1865, at their office, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of said company for the ensuing year: William Coit, Martin Kalbfleisch, John L. Spader, John H. Smith, F. H. Judd, John C. Barnes, E. L. Sanderson.

At a subsequent meeting, held Jan. 23, the board organized by the election of the following named gentlemen as officers: William Coit, President; John L. Spader, Vice-President; John C. Barnes, Treasurer; E. L. Sanderson, Counselor; John W. Van Hosen, Secretary.

By order of the board,

JOHN W. VAN HOSEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
NO. 10 PINE-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

To the subscribers of the
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
BLOOD FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OIL CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the above-named companies, recently held, a resolution was passed, authorizing

TWO HUNDRED LEASES,

to be made on the several properties owned by said companies.

There is an opportunity for all who are subscribers, (and wish to do so,) to take an interest in the practical development of these oil lands.

There are parties who propose to engage in working these leases in such manner as, we think, to make it lucrative, and an object for the subscribers to become interested with them; we make the subscribers this offer, when, if they do not deem it desirable, others are ready to engage in the work immediately.

There are fifty engines already ordered to prosecute this work.

We respectfully request subscribers to give this matter their early and earnest attention, and advise us immediately what they desire in the premises.

WED. W. CLARK & CO.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the wareroom, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poel open from 2 to 3 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1865	270,353
Gross Assets	1,270,353

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, on the whole capital, (free from Government Tax,) payable on Monday, the 16th inst.

NEW-YORK, January 11, 1865.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, Pres.

P. NOTMAN, Sec.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$153,000
SURPLUS	130,224 73
	$283,224 73

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., and the Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHAS. BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 3, 1865.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, and an Extra Dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., payable on the 14th instant, both free of Government tax.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1865	3,765,503 42
LIABILITIES	77,901 52

A Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months, ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and One Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable (less the Government tax of Five Per Cent.) at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th inst., and be reopened on the 2d of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1865. }

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, instant, and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 23d day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this 19th day of January, 1865, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD }
CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1865. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., payable Feb. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 21st inst. until Feb. 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
Jan. 21, 1865. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of 6 Per Cent., on the Scrip issues, payable to the holders thereof, on and after the 14th day of February next, all free of Government tax.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

NEW-JERSEY R. R. AND TRANSPORTATION CO., }
OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on and after Feb. 1, 1865, and the Government tax. The transfer book will be closed from Jan. 23.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to first proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY, }
No. 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865. }

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February. Transfer books closed on the 23d inst.

S. F. JENKINS, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 30.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—A Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER
MINING COMPANY.

The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.

Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 16, inclusive.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING DIVIDENDS FOR December, have been declared payable Jan. 31, to shareholders of record Jan 21, 1865:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY,
Ninth Dividend............One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY,
Fourth Dividend............One Dollar per Share

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
Sixth Dividend............Three per Cent.

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Second Dividend............One per Cent.

Transfer Books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 1.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY }
OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a *Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent*, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 16th instant.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.

B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 140 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company has declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ALEX. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865. }

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of Seven per Cent. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Thursday, 12th instant.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made NOW will draw FIVE months INTEREST in July next.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

THE SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE—For the treatment of consumption, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, paralysis, spinal curvatures, round shoulders, stiff joints, nervous debility, female weaknesses and for general physical development. E. P. MILLER, M. D., A. L. WOOD, M. D., Miss E. H. GOODELL, M. D., Physicians, No. 15 Laight-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

PERSONAL.

IF MARY WELSH OR WALSH, FROM Coventry, England, who lived on the Hudson River in 1859, will apply to Mrs. Sanders, No. 45 3d-av., she will hear of something to her advantage.

GERTIE AND EMMA.—THERE IS A PACKage of Furs for you at the American Hotel, from M. Y. J., and letters at New-York, Brooklyn and Union-square Post-offices.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.......WEDNESDAY..........Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY..........March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).......$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 36 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis............Saturday, Feb. 4.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 18
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.......Jan. 28
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY.......Feb. 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 3..........NORTH STAR..........SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..........WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL, R. E. VAILL, Commander, Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow.

PROTECT THE IRON SHIPS.

GISBORNE'S anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paint for coating ships' bottoms. Iron hulls preserved 18 months from grass, barnacles and corrosion by the Gisborne paint. Every transport steamer in the British Navy ordered to be coated with it. Adopted by the Admiralty and the Cunard, Peninsular and Oriental, National and African Steamship Companies. AMERICAN OFFICES, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, J. ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, and the CHINA from 12 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The CUBA will sail the 8th of February.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 282 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by N. B. JONES, Notary Public.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of Anaesthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-ST.—THE cheapest dentist in New-York for a superior quality of work.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Arthur's Magazine deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the best moral literary magazines published in America.—*Coburg Sentinel, C. W.*

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS OF FEBRUARY NUMBER.

MUSIC—He'll come again to-morrow.
JOHN YORKE. By Mrs. SARA A. WENTZ.
ADIEU. By JOSEPHINE POLLARD.
MARIAN'S MYSTERY. By author of "Watching and Waiting."
A RECORD.
CHRONICLES OF THE CLOVERSIDE FAMILY. No. 2. By PAUL LAURIE.
DISAPPOINTMENT. By Mrs. S. R. FURMAN.
NOT ANYTHING FOR PEACE. By T. S. ARTHUR. Chapters III., IV.
TRUE POLITENESS. By F. L. SARMIENTO.
CAMPAIGN SKETCHES. No. 2. By an officer of the U. S. Signal Corps.
THE HOUSE IN THE LANE. By VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
"OUR BIDDY." By M. E. B.
KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.
LAY SERMONS: Comforted—Time Lost.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' TREASURY: Geography on Horseback. By L. A. B.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT: Familiar Lectures on the Teeth. By HENRY S. CHASE, M. D.
THE HOME CIRCLE: Skating Lessons. The Moon, Humbled in the Comparison, Slang, Inconvenience of Modern Fashions, "I Love you, Mother." Little Valentines for the Little Ones. The Best Cosmetic, Our Whatnot. Charades, Enigmas, &c.
TOILET AND WORK TABLE.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
MUSICAL.
EDITORS' DEPARTMENT: Moods, Waking Dreams, No Good in the World, "Buy your own Cherries."
ILLUSTRATIONS: Steel Engraving—Waking Dreams; Buy your own Cherries; Braiding for Slipper—Insertion—Handkerchief Corner; Parisian Bonnet—Handkerchief Corner; Braided Slipper—Name in Embroidery; Morning Robe.

Single numbers for sale by newsdealers throughout the United States. The trade supplied by American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

YEARLY TERMS, IN ADVANCE.—One copy, $2 50; three copies, $6; five copies, and one to getter-up of club, $10; nine copies, and one to getter-up of club, $15.

Address, T. S. ARTHUR & CO., No. 323 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

VALENTINES FOR 1865.

SOLDIERS' VALENTINE PACKETS, 50 cents and $1 each.

Sentimental Valentines, in envelopes, 15 cents to 75 cents each.

Sentimental Valentines, in fine boxes, 50 cents to $5 each.

Sentimental Valentines, in French boxes, $3 to $25 each.

Valentine Verse Cards, assorted patterns, at $1 per dozen.

Friendly Comics, a new style of valentines, 50 cents per dozen.

Extra Comic Valentines, new designs 30 cents dozen.

Perfumed French Satchets, 50 cents to $3 each.

Valentine sets, $5, $10 and $20 each, containing a full assortment of valentines, envelopes, cards, &c., ranging in prices from 5 cents to $1.

Any of the above sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address J. R. HAWLEY & CO., No. 165 William-st., New-York.

JAN. 1, BY EVERARDUS WARNER, NO. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House—A LECTURE on Stricture: its nature, situation, and immediate cure by the Urethrotome, with three cases. Is Cauterization proper? Will it produce Stricture? Stricture of the Uterus, Piles, Fissure, Fistula—their sympathetic symptoms; being a lecture delivered to his private surgical class; by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*; 50 pages. Inclose 10 cents to the Publisher.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Young ladies, misses and masters, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Private classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes now open. Quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—On 34th-st., a little west of Broadway, a first-class, full size, four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling-house, newly frescoed and newly and very elegantly furnished. Price $60,000.

ALSO—On same block, an elegantly frescoed and thoroughly built English basement. Price $——.

ALSO—On 34th-st., near Madison-av., a new, first-class house, 25x60. Price $65,000.

ALSO—On 34th-st., near 3d-av., a full size four-story brown-stone front, in fine order, with or without the furniture.

ON 35TH-ST.—Several high-stoop and English basement houses.

ON 36TH-ST.—Three strictly first-class high-stoop houses, near 5th-av., and two half English basement do.

ON 37TH-ST.—A splendid corner house, with stable, and two first-class four-story houses between 5th and 6th avs.

ON 38TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., three elegant new houses, built almost regardless of cost, ready for occupancy. Also, several four-story first-class houses between 5th and 6th avs.

ON 39TH-ST.—Three new houses, and one with extension; all between 5th and 6th avs., and ready for occupancy.

ON 42D-ST.—A first-class four-story brown-stone, 20x52. Price $35,000. Also, a first-class house with stable. Price $60,000.

ON 44TH-ST.—Between Broadway and 6th-av., four four-story dwelling-houses. $16,000 to $19,000.

ON 46TH-ST.—A splendid new house. Price $33,000.

ON 48TH-ST.—A four-story brown-stone front. $18,000.

ON 49TH-ST.—A similar house; both between 5th and 6th avs.

ALSO—First-class houses on 5th, Madison and Park avs., and in other localities.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON MURRAY HILL.

For sale, in 38th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone house, in complete order throughout, and elegantly furnished. Price, $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND FARMERS.—FOR sale, the valuable farm of the late Abraham Furman, deceased, at Newtown, L. I., containing 63 acres of first quality tillable land, 18 acres of heavy timbered woodland, and 7 acres of salt meadows, being about five and a half miles distant from Grand-st. Ferry, and about six miles from Hunter's Point Ferry. The Long Island Railroad passes through it. It offers many advantages to a farmer, being near New-York market. The buildings and outhouses are good and in an improving neighborhood, worthy the attention of capitalists for investments. Its location admits of its being divided into sections for building purposes to great advantage. It becomes necessary to have it sold to close up the above estate. For further particulars apply to PETER NEEFUS, No. 45 Front-st., or Prof. J. J. MAPES, No. 46 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, N. J., A BEAUTIFUL Italian villa and grounds, located in a very select neighborhood at West End Station, New-Jersey Railroad, twenty minutes from the city at all hours; the house has fourteen rooms and is complete in all the requirements of a modern-built first-class suburban residence; has furnace, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, gas pipes, &c., &c.; the grounds (twenty city lots, fronting on two streets) are filled with a choice selection of fruit and ornamental trees, handsomely terraced, &c.; large carriage house, stable, cow stable, henery, &c.; all the improvements were made by days' work, without regard to cost; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; price $20,000—one half cash. Apply to S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 155 Chambers-st., second floor, from 1 to 3 P. M.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING tracts of land in any of the Western States, and wishing to dispose of them, will find it to their advantage in sending me the descriptions and prices. No charge made for any expenses in efforts to sell, unless a sale is effected; would refer to the bankers and business men generally, in Cincinnati.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, N. W. corner 5th and Walnut sts. Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, NEAR depot. A great bargain; must be sold before February. Price $1,100. Farms at $3,500, $6,500, $10,000, $15,000 to $36,000. Village residences at $800, $900, $1,400, $2,500, $2,800, $3,000, $3 200, $4,000, $5, $6, $7 and $8,000. A very desirable residence, with 1¼ acres, for $4,500. Business places from $3,000 to $6,000. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Veernon, on New-Haven Railroad.

FOR SALE—AT STAPLETON, STATEN IS-land, a neat and commodious dwelling house, two stories, with finished basement and attic; gas throughout the house, land 75 by 110 feet, large cistern; currents, peaches, raspberries, cherries, quinces, &c. Price $6,000. Apply to JNO. H. REDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-st.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—On 2d-av., near St. Mark's Church. House is first-class, with all the modern improvements; complete in every respect; built by the late occupant for his own use. House 40x100 feet; lot, 40x125 feet; stable, 25x70. Early possession can be had. Price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—OF 105 acres, situated five miles below Poughkeepsie, and two miles from the Hudson River R.R. Depot, New-Hamburgh; has a fine river view and can be bought cheap. For particulars, address T. D. BISHOP, No. 101 12th-st. Can be consulted between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at Collins' Hotel, corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—TWO three-story brick houses in Clinton-st., near Warren-st.; 22 feet 8x38, and 10 feet extension; lot 101 feet in depth. Also, a smaller house on Warren-st. They have gas, bath, range, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

NEWARK, N. J.—TO MANUFACTURERS— Valuable lot, 30 feet by 180 feet deep, on Railroad-av., rear on Bruen-st., Market-st. depot. Apply to KING & BOND, Agents, Broad-st., Newark., Or to R. SPEIR, JR., No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT YONKERS, the splendid house on Buena Vista-av., near the depot; would exchange for a house and lot on Murray Hill. For further particulars, inquire of GEORGE G. ANDREWS, No. 9 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, with all improvements and immediate possession, situated in the vicinity of Rev. Dr. Cuylers' new church. For particulars call on WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE — THE WELL-BUILT, EXTRA-sized, four-story house No. 43 10th-st., near 5th-av.; the lot is 29 feet wide; house has all the modern improvements; possession 1st May; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown stone front house and lot on 38th-st., in elegant order, being frescoed and painted throughout. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—TO HIRE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, a good three or four story brick house, on a full lot, within five blocks of the bell tower. East Houston-st. Address, with all particulars, TRUSTEES, Box 4,740 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO OF THOSE large four-story brick stores and dwellings situated on the northerly side of Fulton-av., between Lawrence and Bridge sts., by WILLIAM MACKEY, 93 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, EIGHTY ACRES of land, situated in Jackson County, Illinois, near the town of Desota, on the line of the Central Railroad. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 51 West 46th-st., rosewood doors, black walnut stair-case. For particulars apply to D. ROBINSON, on the premises.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—11 years; a 3 story and basement brick building, 75x80, with lease of a valuable corner lot near 42d-st., for sale. Price $10,000. G. W. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

400 ACRES OF OIL LANDS—WITH HEAVY pine timber, on the Allegany River, Pennsylvania, with a good show of oil, for sale cheap. Address H. O., Box No 195 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, AN ELE-gantly-furnished 4-story brown stone house; price, $42,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin-avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS &c., at Newark, N. J., from $1,500 to $25,000. By LENT & BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A suite of rooms and full board, in a family of unquestionable respectability, and with whom there are no other boarders; location central. Address, for two weeks, stating terms, &c., R. M. L., Post-office, Station G, Broadway.

WANTED—PRIVATE BOARDING, BY TWO respectable young men, between Leonard, Liberty and Nassau sts. and North River; reference required. Address S. and M., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING a home in a small private family, willing to pay a liberal compensation for the same, may address with name, J., Box No. 1,248 Post-office. References required.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITA-ble for two or three persons; also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. Convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

ANNIVERSARIES.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION,

And entertainment of the Children's Progressive Lyceum, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1865.

The Officers, Leaders, Children and Friends of the New-York Children's Progressive Lyceum will commence to celebrate the Second Anniversary of their new and beautiful School, on Tuesday evening, in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway; on which occasion they respectfully offer a programme of Sacred, Patriotic, Instructive and Humorous Songs, Recitations, Dialogues and Original Tableaux. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, children 25 cents. For sale at the door, and by members of the Lyceum.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANT-ed and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.

TUESDAY,
Garrick and Coleman's standard comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE. THURSDAY—MEN OF THE DAY. FRIDAY—THE IRISH HEIRESS. SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET. Due notice will be given of the first performance of the HEIR AT LAW, and the next representation of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING, HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the Drama of ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced. A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Doors open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the
NEW PROGRAMME
and
HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD
of
TEACHING EVERYBODY
how to be a conjuror,
SEVEN ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7¼. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

TENTH SEASON—1865.

Wm. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka and F. Bergner, will give their FIRST SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC, AT STEINWAY'S NEW ROOMS, No. 71 and 73 East 14th st., On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M. ASSISTED BY Messrs. Ed. Boehm, F. Eltz, H. Schmitz and C. Preusser. Subscriptions received at Steinway & Sons, Beer & Schirmer's, and Schuberth & Co's.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,

at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

BROADWAY ATHENEUM, NO. 728 BROAD-way.—Mr. HACKETT will repeat the dramatic entertainment, (lately given in aid of the Shakespeare Monument Fund,) WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25. Tickets, $1; seats secured without extra charge. Office open from 9 till 4 o'clock; doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO GUSTAVE DE SPIESS on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at Dodworth's Hall. Tickets $1, for sale at the music-stores. Particulars hereafter.

LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR,

Will lecture at COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,

Subject: *Ourselves and Our Relations.*

For the Benefit of the "Rose Hill Soldier's Relief Association."

Tickets 50 cents. To be had at Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway; Kelty's, No. 259 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 737 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; Rowe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the door. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE—"THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE NOT a Dialect." Rev. JOHN BRASH will deliver a lecture on this subject, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock, in the Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church. Tickets 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOAKS
contained in the stores
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
and at
No. 475 Broadway,
ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY,
will be sold for CASH,
at PRIVATE SALE, on
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Jan. 23, 24, 25 and 26,
at both the above stores.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 27th and 28th inst., the remainder of the goods
WILL BE ON EXHIBITION
at No. 475 Broadway,
ARRANGED WITH CATALOGUES,
to be sold at auction,
FOR CASH,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 30,
at 10 o'clock, by
WM. TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Store fixtures will be sold immediately after the sale of the goods

$500 CLOAKS

to be sold, at
No. 304 and No. 306 Canal-st.,
and at No. 475 Broadway,
by order of assignees.

AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS,
At Retail, on MONDAY, Jan. 23.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT
OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF MAGNIFICENT CLOAKS
IN TO-DAY'S PAPER.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell
BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS
at No. 475 Broadway,
Jan 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WINTER DRESS GOODS, &c.,

AT RETAIL,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

$500 CLOAKS,

TRIMMED WITH MINK,
AT ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
ALSO
$300 VELVET CLOAKS,
to be sold.
SEE ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF CAREY'S STOCK
HEADED ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD CABLED
THREAD,
ALWAYS FOR SALE BY
JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK,
NO. 108 DUANE-ST.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR PURCHASING
A FINE CLOAK
AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SEE ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF CAREY'S
Magnificent Establishment.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—COUNTERS, SHELVING AND Store Fixtures, suitable for dry goods. Apply at No. 20 Walker-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW NATIONAL DRAMA, BY MILNES LEVICK.
ITS PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS, STARTLING INCIDENTS AND THRILLING TABLEAUX,
Being received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 7¼.
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
TONY DENIER, IN COMIC EXTRAVAGANZA DANCE.
PROFESSOR HUTCHINGS, THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
CLOG DANCE..........by..........TIM HAYS.
Who challenges any competition in the world,
FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
PUBLIC TRIAL ON LECTURE-ROOM STAGE.
MORNING AT 11.
THE CELEBRATED PERFORMANCE KNOWN AS
PUNCH AND JUDY,
WITH NEW AND COSTLY APPARATUS.
TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN—1,400 POUNDS.
LIVING SKELETON, GIANT BOY, 8 FEET HIGH.
MONSTER MONKEY. THE DRILL.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS
Exhibit two GLASS STEAM-ENGINES.
Circassian Girl, Albino Boy, Learned Seal, Living Otters, French Moving Figures, &c.
Admission 30 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¼.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GRAND MATINEES
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
FIFTH WEEK, AND
CONTINUOUS TRIUMPH
of the new and original grand
COMIC ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
with its new and gorgeous
SCENIC AND SPECTACULAR EFFECTS,
TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS, COMIC SCENES,
INDORSED BY CROWDED HOUSES.
given in addition to the
UNPARALLELED EQUESTRIAN,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES,
In which the world-famed artists,
LOUISE TOURNAIRE, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
FRANCOIS SEGRIST, ROBERT STICKNEY,
YOUNG CARPENTER, PETIT GIORGA,
N. AUSTIN, JAS. COOKE, M. OLMA,
and all the eminent performers of the
GREAT STAR COMPANY APPEAR
IN MATCHLESS PROGRAMMES.

MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S GRAND CONCERT,

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26,
At Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway,
Assisted by the distinguished artists,
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, PIANO;
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, VIOLIN;
Sig. REMI, BASSO; and
Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES, CONDUCTOR.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR each, at the principal music stores. To commence at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Miss F. G. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the Academy. Entrance No. 10, 3d floor.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

SIX PRIVATE PUPILS.—PRIVATE PUPILS will receive especial care, with instruction for college or business, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY FROM PARIS, with the best references, would like to form for some hours of leisure, classes for French conversation and literature; or would make an arrangement with a school or private family as resident or visiting teacher, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Address Miss C., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS RECEIVED a sound knowledge of the classics, and of considerable school experience, wishes to engage himself as assistant in a school; is willing to make himself generally useful; the highest references can be produced. Address IOTA, No. 118 Charlton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PERSON CAPABLE OF INSTRUCTING two children in the English branches; must be kind and of good moral character; salary $1,100 per year; send references and stamp for reply. Address, in own handwriting, A. K. KING, Troy, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, EXPERIENCED in teaching in schools and in private families, will soon be disengaged during the forenoon; those in want of a teacher will please address N. W. B., through the Brooklyn Post-office.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY DESIRES A RE-engagement as governess to superintend the education of children; she teaches, besides the usual English branches, French and German; references given and required. Address B. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Building a sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway.

Building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Paving with Trap block Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Paving with Trap block Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Laying crosswalks in West-street, opposite Marine Chapel.

Building a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue to Forty-seventh-street.

Paving Broadway with Trap block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue, to one hundred and twenty-five feet east of Broadway, and all the lots on Broadway to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Houston-street, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Also, all the lots on West-street, between Carlisle and Albany streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and from all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Broadway, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1865.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all persons who have not been vaccinated, should either avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered, or have the operation at once performed by their own Physicians. The Commissioners of Health, having at a recent meeting adopted the report of the Resident Physician, recommending that every person should be vaccinated, and re-vaccinated every five years, it is accordingly recommended that all who have not had the operation performed within this period, should have it done without delay. The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets. The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market. The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street. The Demilt Dispensary is located at number three hundred and seventy-one Second-avenue. The North-western Dispensary is located at number five hundred and eleven Eighth-avenue. The Northeastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director..........Max Maretzek.

The public are respectfully informed that arrangements for a SEASON OF TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS have been completed, which will begin ON THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1865, and close about the 25th of March, 1865.

The director having consented to transfer early in the spring the principal artists of his company to Mr. Grau, for the opening of the Chicago Academy of Music, the present of Italian opera will be the last regular one until next fall.

Among the novelties, Verdi's last opera, in five acts, LA FORZA DEL DESTINO, will be produced in New-York in advance of the opera houses in Paris and London. The original score has been produced at great expense, and this great work will be produced with new scenes, dresses, appointments &c.

The director also intends during this season to revive two of Meyerbeer's operas.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received for the entire twenty-four nights, and the subscribers of the last season, desirous to retain their boxes and seats, have the privilege to do so by giving notice at the box office of the Academy of Music, ON THURSDAY, the 26th, FRIDAY, the 27th, and SATURDAY, the 28th.

The sale of tickets for the first performances will commence at all the regular ticket offices ON MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¼.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
Of the highly successful engagement of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Positively Last Six Nights of the
SHAMROCK.
PAT MALLOY, with the song of "Pat Malloy,"
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MAGGIE McGUIRE......Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT CAST.
THE SCENERY, MUSIC, COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS AND EFFECTS
Prepared expressly for this
MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION.
On MONDAY, Jan. 30, THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY will be presented with all its
FORMER SPLENDOR.
Seats secured six days in advance.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,

AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
with its
SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*

Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7¼.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Jan. 24 and 25,
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
J. E. OWENS..........as..........SOLON SHINGLE
Which renowned personation has for 150 nights been
THE GREAT COMIC ATTRACTION OF THE TOWN.
26th and 27th nights of the new comic sensation,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Mr. OWENS..........in..........3 CHARACTERS
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,
FIRST NIGHT OF PAUL PRY,
FIRST NIGHT OF PAUL PRY.
Mr. OWENS..........as..........PAUL PRY.
Seats can be now secured for THURSDAY and the following nights.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1865, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
First appearance in America of the celebrated
NATURAL FLUTIST, MR. W. WECHSUNG.
THREE NEW PIECES.
UN MARI BRULE, Comedy in one act.
LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT, Comedy in one act.
MAGNETISME ET SONNAMBULISME,
Vaudeville in one act.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE. COMMENCES AT 7¾.

SEVENTH WEEK! SEVENTH WEEK!!
OF THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON
in five tableaux and a prologue, entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
which has achieved one of the most genuine and
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESSES
ever known on the New-York stage.
EVERY NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!!
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE

AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
with the
GREATEST SHOW OF WILD ANIMALS
in the world, comprising an infinite variety of
LIVING BEASTS AND BIRDS,
gathered from the most remote regions of
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND AMERICA.
CONSTANT ADDITIONS
are being made to
THE VAST COLLECTION
OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
to be found in the spacious and airy halls of this
GREAT METROPOLITAN
INSTITUTE OF NATURAL HISTORY.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
are given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., introducing the
ELEPHANTS HANNIBAL AND TIPPOO-SAIB,
THE EDUCATED APE SIGNOR VICTOR,
PERFORMING PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES,
and the extraordinary feats of
Prof. LANGWORTHY IN THE LION'S DEN.
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

MAMMOTH CATTLE.—ON EXHIBITION, the Columbus and Americus, the largest pair of cattle ever raised in the world; fatted by W. & J. W. STORMS, of La Grange, Dutchess County, New-York. Will be exhibited every day and evening this week, commencing MONDAY, Jan. 23, at No. 345 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character day and evening.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

THE PELOUBET HARMONIUMS AND Organ Harmoniums, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tones and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited.

Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1..........$600
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3..........375
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $300, No. 5..........225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150, 4-octave..........125
Single reed, superior 5-octave, $120, 4-octave..........100

Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 735 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES, Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

[Continued from the First Page.]

this day with some effect, as you will see by reference to the reports of the different Commanders, but no vessel was injured sufficiently to interfere in the least with her efficiency. The fire was kept up furiously all day. The Mound Hill Battery kept up rather a galling fire with its two heavy guns, but the rebels were driven away from their works into their bomb-proofs, so that no vessel was in the least disabled.

At 2 o'clock I expected the signal for the vessels to "change the direction of their fire," so that the troops might assault. The sailors and marines had worked, by digging ditches, or rifle-pits, to within two hundred yards of the fort, and were all ready. The troops, however, did not get into position until later, and at 3 o'clock the signal came.

The vessels changed their fire to the upper batteries—all the steam-whistles were blown, and the troops and sailors dashed ahead, nobly vieing with each other to reach the top of the parapet. We had evidently (we thought) injured all the large guns so that they could not be fired to annoy any one. The sailors took the assault by the flank, along the beach, while the troops rushed in at the left, through the palisades that had been knocked away by the fire of our guns.

All the arrangements on the part of the sailors had been well carried out; they had succeeded in getting up to within a short distance of the fort, and laid securely in their ditches. We had but very few killed and wounded to this point. The marines were to have held the rifle-pits and cover the boarding party, which they failed to do. On rushing through the palisades which extended from the fort to the sea, the head of the column received a murderous fire of grape and canister, which did not, however, check the officers and sailors who were leading. The parapets now swarmed with rebels, who poured in a destructive fire of musketry. At this moment had the marines performed their duty, every one of the rebels on the parapet would have been killed.

I witnessed the whole affair; saw how recklessly the rebels exposed themselves and what an advantage they gave our sharpshooters, whose guns were scarcely fired, or fired with no precision. Notwithstanding the hot fire, officers and sailors in the lead rushed on, and some even reached the parapet, a large number having reached the ditch.

The advance was swept from the parapet like chaff, and, notwithstanding all the efforts made by the commanders of companies to stop them, the men in the rear, seeing the slaughter in front, and that they were not covered by the marines, commenced to retreat; and, as there is no stopping a sailor if he fails on such an occasion on the first rush, I saw the whole thing had to be given up. In the meantime the troops were more successful on their side. The rebels, seeing so large a body of men coming at them on the sea side, were under the impression that it was the main attack, and concentrated the largest part of their forces at that point; and, when they gave three rebel cheers, thinking that they had gained the day, they received a volley of musketry in their backs from our gallant soldiers, who had been successful in gaining the highest parapet. They commenced such a system of fighting as has never been beaten. Our soldiers had gained two traverses, while I directed the *Ironsides* to fire on the traverses occupied by the rebels. Four, five and six traverses were carried by our troops in the space of an hour.

These traverses are immense bomb-proofs, about sixty feet long, fifty feet wide, and twenty feet high—seventeen of them in all—being on the northeast face. Between each traverse or bomb-proof are one or two heavy guns. The fighting lasted until 10 o'clock at night, the *Ironsides* and monitors firing through the traverses in advance of our troops, and the level strip of land, called Federal Point, being enfiladed by the ships to prevent reinforcements reaching the rebels.

Gen. TERRY himself went into the fort, and I kept up constant communication with him, until three hearty cheers, which were taken up by the fleet, announced the capture of Fort Fisher. Finding that the General felt anxious about the enemy receiving reinforcements, I directed the sailors and marines to relieve the troops in the outer line of our defences, and a large number of soldiers were thus enabled to join our forces in the fort.

It will not be amiss for me to remark here, that I never saw anything like the fearless gallantry and endurance displayed by our troops. They fought like lions, and knew no such word as fail. They finally fought and chased the rebels from traverse to traverse, until they reached Battery Lamb at the Mound—a face of work extending about 1,400 yards in length. At this point the rebels broke and fled to the end of Federal Point. Our troops followed them up, and they surrendered at discretion.

Thus ended one of the most remarkable battles on record, and one which will do more damage to the rebel cause than any that has taken place in this war. Twenty-three hundred rebels manned Fort Fisher; nineteen hundred were taken prisoners, the rest were killed and wounded.

I may have stated some inaccuracies with regard to these military matters, which I will leave to Gen. TERRY to supply.

I have since visited Fort Fisher and its adjoining works, and find their strength greatly beyond what I had conceived. An engineer might be excusable in saying they could not be captured, except by regular siege. I wonder even now how it was done. The work, as I said before, is really stronger than the Malakoff Tower, which defied so long the combined power of France and England, and yet it is captured by a handful of men, under the fire of the guns of the fleet, and in seven hours after the attack commenced in earnest.

I cannot say too much in praise of the conduct of the fleet during the time we have been engaged in these operations. I do not know an officer in command who has not performed his duty to the best of his ability. There may be some who have done better than others, but after all that may be a mere matter of opinion, or a matter of prejudice or partiality. All did their best, and we can ask no more.

To make invidious distinctions in a report of this kind, would be causing matter for dispute, and I shall content myself with saying that the Government may well be proud of those whom it has intrusted here with the command of the vessels.

I leave each commander to tell what his subordinates have done, and refer the department to the reports of divisional commanders for an account of what they saw and did. I will, however, make a special report of what I consider due to those who have been engaged in this contest, and have persistently fought for the Union.

I refer you to Lieutenant Commander K. R. BREESE, who led the assault. The result was not what I expected when I planned the attack, but it would have succeeded without severe loss had the marines performed their duty. As it is we have lost heavily, and the country has lost some gallant officers who fell on the enemy's ramparts.

The success is so great that we should not complain. Men, it seems, must die that this Union may live; and the Constitution under which we have gained our prosperity must be maintained. We regret our companions in arms, and shed a tear over their remains; but if these rebels should succeed, we would have nothing but regret left us, and our lives would be spent in terror and sorrow.

As soon as the forts were taken, I pushed the light-draught gunboats into the river—that is, as soon as I could find and buoy out a channel and take up the torpedoes, which were very thick. We found the wires leading to many and underrun them with boats. We found the torpedoes too heavy to lift with our ordinary boats, and they must have contained at least a ton of powder. The rebels seemed disposed to pay us back for the famous torpedo *Louisiana*, which exploded in their harbor and did them no harm.

We had some difficulty in getting the vessels across the bar and into the river, as the channel is very narrow and the bar very shoal; a few of them got stuck, but were got off again with the tide. We all came to the conclusion that we had followed the right plan to capture Fort Fisher, one in which the nautical men of any sense will concur. After I got three of the gunboats inside of the bar and under the Mound, the rebels prepared to evacuate Fort Caswell. Two steamers near the fort, which, I think, were the *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*, were set fire to and blown up, after the rebels had set fire to the fort. That blew up last night, with a heavy explosion, followed by some minor ones. The barracks were apparently in flames all night, and some little works between this and Caswell blown up. I have sent vessels to see what had been done, and shall be governed accordingly. I think they are burning up everything in Wilmington, and are getting away as fast as they can. In the meantime, a large force of gunboats occupy the river between Caswell and Wilmington; that place is hermetically sealed against blockade-runners, and no *Alabamas*, or *Floridas*, or *Chickamaugas* or *Tallahassees* will ever fit out again from this port, and our merchant vessels will soon, I hope, be enabled to pursue in safety their avocation.

I send you a list of killed and wounded. We have lost more than I at first estimated.

We expended in the bombardment about fifty thousand shells, and have as much on board.

I feel much indebted to the Bureau of Ordinance for so promptly supplying us with ammunition and guns. I regret that some one stopped our supply of coal—which should have been doubly increased—for it came very near defeating this expedition. Had we not been supplied by the army this expedition would have been a failure.

We shall move along carefully—have no vessels blown up with torpedoes, if I can help it, and I think we will be in Wilmington before long.

You may rest satisfied, Sir, that the gate through which the rebels obtained their supplies is closed forever, and we can sit here quietly and watch the traitors starve.

I inclose you a number of reports—dry, though necessary details—with which I will not overload my report (already too long) on such an interesting occasion.

The number of guns captured in these works amount to seventy-five, many of them superb rifled pieces of very heavy calibre. All those facing the ships were dismounted, or injured so they could not be used, or the muzzles were filled up with sand or dirt, which rendered them useless.

I only saw two that were not rendered useless.

I believe we have burst all the rifled guns left in the fleet—one on the *Susquehanna*, one on the *Pequot*, and one on the *Osceola*—and I think the reputation of these guns is now about ruined.

I shall take occasion, in another dispatch, to call your attention to those officers who I consider worthy of the most praise, and the approbation and notice of the Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

THE REPORT OF FLEET-CAPT. BREESE.

Admiral PORTER's report is accompanied by the report of Fleet-Capt. BREESE, who was in command of the naval assaulting column. We give the point he makes with reference to the real cause of the failure of this attack:

"It was intended that the men should assault in line, the marines acting as sharpshooters, and the different lines charging over them, but from the difficulty I had of informing myself of the time when the army was to assault, which was to guide our movements, that moment found us too far off to move to the attack unless under cover. When I discovered that the army was moving to attack the fort, I ordered the men to advance by the flank along the beach, hoping to be able to form them for assault under cover of the marines, but four hundred yards distance, and exposed to a most galling fire of musketry, which threw a portion of the marines into the first line, and the rest of them did not take position as they should.

The second and third lines came along, and the heads of the three lines joined and formed one compact column, which, filling up to the sea face of Fort Fisher, assaulted to within fifty yards of the parapet, which was lined with one dense mass of musketeers, who played sad havoc with our men. Although exposed to a most severe fire from the enemy, the men were rallied three times under the personal encouragement and exposure of their commanding officers, but failed to gain much ground. A few officers and men reached the parapet. I do not know their names, but they will doubtless be found in the reports of the officers accompanying the party. The marines having failed to occupy their position, gave the enemy almost unmolested fire upon us. Men armed with Sharp's rifles, and the few marines in front, opened fire, but it was too feeble to be of avail.

I can but attribute the failure of the assault to the absence of the marines from their position, as their fire would have enabled our boarders to use their cutlasses and pistols most effectively. By this I would imply the lack of proper organization, it being impossible, in the short space of time (on account of throwing so many small squads of men from the different vessels together in one mass, lacking proper company formations and wholly unacquainted with each other) to secure much organization.

This led to the confusion exhibited, for it was not due to any want of personal valor on the part of the officers or men.

Although the officers and men were exposed to a severe fire from the enemy—to them of a novel character and upon a novel element, which would have tried veterans—yet they advanced nobly, and the survivors must be satisfied that they contributed, in no small degree, to the success of the army. The enemy believing, as I am informed, that the main assault was to come from us, were much surprised upon looking to their rear to find the army so far advanced in their works.

Although the assaulting party failed, I think it but due to those who advanced, and to the memories of the slain, to claim for them, through their strong demonstration, a corresponding resistance from the enemy, and a weakening of the rebel defence toward our army."

FROM CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH AND WILMINGTON.

Arrival of the Massachusetts at Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 23.

The U. S. transport steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieut.-Commander WEST, arrived yesterday afternoon from Charleston, bringing news also from Savannah and from the fleet off Wilmington. Deserters from the rebel army at Charleston, report that that city was being evacuated, on account of the near approach of Gen. SHERMAN's army, it being generally believed his force was too large to be successfully resisted, and that as he was operating in the rear of the city, it was necessary to move quickly, before all the avenues of escape were cut off. It was supposed that Gen. SHERMAN's force would meet with but little if any resistance.

At Savannah everything was progressing satisfactorily under Gen. GEARY's control. The farmers of the surrounding country had been invited to bring in their produce, and many of them had done so. The residents seemed to be reconciled to the new order of things, and it was expected that all restrictions on commerce would soon be removed. The obstructions in Savannah River had been chiefly removed. Admiral DAHLGREN's fleet was off Charleston.

Lieut. WEST was unable to obtain a list of those who perished by the blowing up of the iron-clad steamer *Patapsco*. Of the officers he states that Capt. QUACKENBUSH, Lieut. STEWART, Chief Engineer [illegible], an Ensign and a Third Assistant Engineer were saved. Three Ensigns and two or three Assistant Engineers went down with the vessel. Capt. QUACKENBUSH stepped from the turret into one of the steamer's boats as she was going down, which he states she did in fifteen seconds from the time of the explosion. Unfortunately, the watch had just been relieved, and not a man was on deck. The steamer *Lehigh* had just passed over the spot where the torpedo exploded, and that fact had relieved the minds of the officers and crew of the *Patapsco* of all apprehension from torpedoes. The men saved were picked up by the boats of the *Lehigh*.

Lieut. WEST reports that five steamers, all flying the British flag, ran into Cape Fear River the day before he reached there, supposing, of course, Fort Fisher to be yet in the hands of the rebels, and were easily captured. He was unable to get their names, but states that all were large sized vessels.

The troops had all gone from the vicinity of Fort Fisher, and it was supposed were advancing on Wilmington. Several of the gunboats were shelling the roads, some distance up the river. Viewed from the deck of the *Massachusetts*, Fort Fisher presented the appearance of a succession of sand heaps, the guns of the fleet having so demolished it as to render it of no avail as a defensive work. Most of Admiral PORTER's heavy vessels had gone North, and the *New Ironsides* had been passed by the *Massachusetts* on her way to Hampton Roads. The wounded of the army and navy, in the attack on Fort Fisher, had been sent North. Lieut. WEST brought one hundred and eighty-five discharged men, and a few sick officers and seamen. So confident are the officers of the *Massachusetts* of the ability of Gen. SHERMAN to take Charleston, that they expect to be able to run the steamer alongside of one of the wharves of that city next trip.

THE SURPRISE AT BEVERLY.

Additional Particulars of the Disgraceful Affair.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Jan. 21.

From a civil officer lately arrived from Beverly, who was present on the occasion of the late attack upon that place by the rebel Gen. ROSSER, we gather some particulars which have never before been published. The attack was made about three o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week. The garrison was asleep in their winter quarters, and there were no pickets out further than three hundred yards from the camp. The rebels charged right into the midst of the sleeping soldiers, and captured one-half of the garrison before the other half knew anything about the attack. It is said that the rebels actually went about kicking on the doors of the huts, rudely requesting the "d—d blue bellies to get up and take a trip to Richmond. One Lieutenant belonging to the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, rallied a number of men, engaged the rebels and drove them from the bridge, allowing a hundred or so of our confused soldiers to escape. In this fight five men were killed upon each side, and a rebel Colonel named CASHAW, who is still at Beverly, was seriously wounded.

The rebels, or rather a portion of them, remained in Beverly until the afternoon of Thursday, and their conduct toward the citizens is said to have been most outrageous. They robbed the citizens of money, clothing and valuables of every description, in some instances taking earrings out of the ears of the women, and searching for valuables supposed to be concealed in their hoops. They destroyed the bridge over the Valley River and set fire to the town in several places, but there were among the force a number of soldiers who had formerly resided in Beverly and whose relations own property there, and the fire was extinguished by these men. It is asserted that the rebels had nearly as many prisoners as they had men to guard them. No doubt is entertained but the garrison could have handsomely defeated the attacking party if they had had the slightest intimation of the approach of the enemy.

The City Inspector's Annual Report.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY, MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS—THE COST OF STREET-CLEANING.

The annual report of the City Inspector, for the past year, was presented to the Common Council at its meeting yesterday. The statistics of mortality show more favorably than could have been anticipated, considering that they must have been largely increased by the deaths of the sick and wounded soldiers who were cared for in our hospitals. The City Inspector says, on this point: "In my last annual report I stated that the deaths in this city for the past year were 25,196. During the year 1864, with an increased population of 80,000, they amount to 25,645, which is a nominal increase of 449 over the preceding year; and yet, when the increased population of the city is considered, there is no increase, but a diminution in the percentage of deaths, which is the more to be remarked when we consider the fact that such vast numbers of our brave soldiers, rendered ill and dying from wounds and exposure, return to their families in New-York to be cared for, die and are buried here, and form part of our general record of the mortality of our city."

The records of births and marriages are very imperfect and unreliable. The bureau in which these records are kept makes returns for only ten months of the year. The marriages are put down as 2,637; and the births as 5,592. The City Inspector calls attention to the necessity for an alteration of the law in regard to the registration of births and marriages.

In regard to fat-boiling establishments, hoggeries and similar nuisances, the City Inspector says he is powerless to remove them, and that this can only be done by the Board of Health. "Neither my desire nor that of the Common Council," says Mr. BOOLE, "has been able to induce the Mayor to convene the *Board of Health*; and the city is thus deprived of their action on matters of pressing importance, where their authority is absolutely necessary for efficient action."

The evils arising from over-crowded tenement houses are also referred to in the report. Mr. BOOLE says: "In a certain part of Cherry-street, Fourth Ward, there are two tenement houses, measuring each 18 feet in width, 180 feet in depth, five stories high, and these together contain 145 families, composed of 440 adults and 460 children, making a total of 900 persons! And this is not an isolated case. It is not uncommon to notice buildings of little more than ordinary size, sheltering 200 to 300 men, women and children; and this condition of things is not confined to the lower wards of the city; it exists in several of the middle and upper wards as well."

A large portion of the report is devoted to the subject of street-cleaning. In regard to the amount of work to be performed, Mr. BOOLE says: "There are 268 miles of paved streets in this city, averaging 33 feet in width. This gives an area of 1,139 acres to be cleaned. The whole of this area is swept once every fortnight; about one-quarter is swept three times; and 75 acres twelve times in the same space of time. This is equivalent to cleaning 3,553 acres once in every two weeks. In addition to this work, the ash carts traverse every mile of the streets, on each side, every day—Sundays excepted. This is equivalent to traversing 536 miles a day, and conveys some idea of the extent of this magnificent metropolis. In this department 928 men and 290 carts are employed. The average price paid for carting away the street sweepings is 38 cents per load; the wages of the street sweepers are $2 50 per day. Of the work performed by the department, it appears that during the year 954,000 loads of ashes, rubbish and manure were removed beyond the city limits, at a cost of $44,940 42, and that the expense of sweeping the streets and collecting the sweepings was as follows:

Amount paid ash-cartmen	$259,328 52
Amount paid dirt-cartmen	105,310 22
Amount paid sweepers and bell-men	192,253 43
Amount paid for cleaning streets by special agreement	64,475 00
Amount paid clerk, inspectors, and assistants on dumping-grounds, special inspectors, &c.	145,706 26
Total	$767,073 43
Making a grand total of	$812,013 85

In conclusion Mr. BOOLE speaks of the difficulties thrown in his way by the Citizens' Association, and of the impossibility of keeping the streets clean unless an adequate appropriation is made therefor.

The Mortality of the City.

The mortality report for the week ending yesterday, shows a total of 468 deaths during that period. Of the deceased, 132 were men, 64 women, 143 boys and 128 girls. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 89; convulsions, 37; inflammation of the lungs, 51; small-pox, 26; marasmus, 24; typhus and typhoid fever, 21; croup, 13; diphtheria, 17; scarlet fever, 15, and dropsy 14. As compared with last week there is a decrease in the number of deaths of 42; and as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 58. Of the deceased 224 were children under five years of age. It will be seen that the number of cases of small-pox has greatly decreased, only 26 deaths being reported this week against 41 in the previous week. There appears therefore no cause for alarm on the subject. The Mayor, yesterday, issued his annual proclamation recommending all who have not been vaccinated, within the past five years, to apply to the dispensary physicians at once. The location of the different dispensaries will be found in the proclamation published below.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1865.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all persons who have not been vaccinated, should either avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered, or have the operation at once performed by their own physicians. The Commissioners of Health having at a recent meeting adopted the Report of the Resident Physician, recommending that every person should be vaccinated, and re-vaccinated every five years, it is accordingly recommended that all who have not had the operation performed within that period, should have it done without delay. The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets. The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market. The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street. The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 371 Second-avenue, and the Northwestern Dispensary is located at No. 511 Eighth-avenue. The Northeastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE DRAFT.

Number of Enlistments—Running Men Out of the City—Protection of Soldiers' Bounties—Substitutes—Fraudulent Enlistments—The County Volunteer Committee—Kings County Quota—The Quota Under the Last Call.

The enlistments by the County Volunteering Committee average only *ten* men a day. At the other recruiting stations in the city, not less than *three hundred* men are daily enlisted, most of whom are "run" into adjoining counties, or out of the State. This species of swindling is being carried on by a class of unscrupulous bounty-brokers, who not only rob the county of men, but rob the men after they get them out of the county. So patent has this matter become, that with military officials it has ceased to excite surprise. The recent issue of an order from the War Department, prohibiting the payment of bounties to soldiers (except the hand-money, $25,) until they are in the field, will probably effectually stop much swindling. In future, the sum of money a soldier is entitled to will be placed to his credit for the use of himself or family. In the City Hall Park, and on the Battery grounds, there are not more than three or four recruiting stations that place their men to the credit of the city. The rascality practiced by the swarm of bounty-swindlers who infest our public thoroughfares, and not unfrequently force men from the State, is becoming an intolerable nuisance. It has grown to be the case that an honest man having a substitute to enlist cannot approach either of the county recruiting stations with safety. This is particularly the case in Brooklyn, where a man if he be not a licensed broker must pay a hundred dollars to one of these individuals for the privilege of sending a substitute. There is a law which imposes a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars on any person found guilty of inducing men to leave the State and the hope is that it may be put in force. Most of the men enlisted by Supervisor BLUNT are intelligent and know their rights. There never have been any complaints concerning the men enlisted by the Volunteer Committee, and it is very rare that cases of desertion occur when men have been legitimately enlisted. As an evidence of the class of men supplied to the Government by bounty brokers, the circumstance of the arrival of ninety-three men at this port last week, by the steamship *Great Western*, may be mentioned. The men were emigrants who left England for the purpose of enlisting in the army. Of the number examined, but forty-two were accepted. Of the fifty-one rejected, it has been ascertained that thirty-six were "put through" by bounty brokers.

Yesterday, at a regular meeting of the County Volunteering Committee, it was decided that unless the recruiting business in this city at places outside the regular stations be suspended, there is no hope that our quota will be filled by the 15th of next month. The committee complain that the occupation of many of our public parks by individual recruiting agents, as authorized by the Common Council, is a damage to the interests of the city. They also say that, as a rule, persons who operate in tents are bounty thieves and swindlers, and that they take their men where the most money can be obtained.

The new enrollment is nearly completed, and the collectors of names will end their duties with the close of this week, when only a correction of the lists will be required to complete the work.

Last evening all of the night clerks in the Enrolling Department were rather summarily discharged.

The special committee of the Board of Supervisors, of King's County, who went to Washington a few days since, for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of the quota, have been officially notified that the following reductions of the quota of King's County will be made:

Credits for naval enlistments, and excess of years	3,996
Credit for excessive enrollment	700

This, with 812 enlisted men under the present call, makes a total reduction of the original quota of 5,543 men, the original quota being 7,605, leaving 2,068 men still to be raised.

To the annexed communication the most satisfactory answer that can be given is the republication of Provost-Marshal-General FRY's circular of instructions to his subordinates:

COLEBROOK, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call attention to the great injustice which will result from the appointment of quotas of men to be raised by the different States, districts and towns under the last order of Gen. FRY.

In anticipation of an early call for men, many of the towns in this State went quietly to work during the Autumn months and appropriated liberal sums of money as bounties, and thus sent into the field men in sufficient numbers as was supposed would fill their quotas under a call of 500,000 troops. During the month of November recruiting was very brisk in Connecticut. I suppose some districts, and I know many towns, have now an excess of men sufficient to fill a quota under a call for full 500,000 men.

Now, under this order of the Provost-Marshal-General no credit is allowed for men who were in the service previous to the 19th of December.

Therefore, districts and towns which remained inactive, without sending a man to the army, are placed by this order on the same footing with others which have expended thousands of dollars in bounties to recruits. Justice demands that a modification of the order be made at once, or a different construction be put upon some of its provisions than a plain understanding of the document would imply.
SELECTMAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.—The attention of Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal's-General of States, and Boards of Enrollment, is called to the fact that quotas assigned under the call of December 19, 1864, must not be reduced, except by actual enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps since the 19th ultimo.
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

It may be said generally that no credits will be allowed for officers, invalids or men enlisted in the army or navy up to Dec. 19, 1864, except on the old enrollment.

The following opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department, published last August, is applicable to the present enrollment:

"If the number of men were taken into consideration without regard to the time of their service, it is clear that the grossest inequality would exist in the respective contributions of different districts to the aggregate military service of the country, and that at each successive call all accounts of service preceding that call are made up, and the call for quotas should be such as shall equalize the amount of service required from each district in proportion to the persons therein liable to military service. That district which, in the present draft, furnishes one year men, cuts up its burden into three parts, and shoulders only one part at the present year and leaves the next to be met at the next call. That district which furnishes three years' men now gains at once in its account with the Provost-Marshal-General the same benefit on the quota of the next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's service. It is the duty of each district to furnish the full number of men designated as its quota. These men should be received, whether for one, two or three years' service. Those districts which furnish three years' men now will be entitled to the full benefit thereof on all future calls."

THE MILLSPAUGH CRIM. CON. CASE.

Rebutting Testimony as to Mr. Millspaugh's Habits—Close of the Testimony—The Case to be Summed up To-day.

SUPREME COURT—PART II.

Before Hon. Judge Leonard.

FOURTH DAY.

Millspaugh vs. *Seth Adams.*—The court-room was again crowded, to-day, and the interest in the proceedings was unabated.

FOR DEFENDANT.

Elizabeth Burton sworn—I have lived with Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh for three years, and as far as I have noticed, I think they lived happily together; I have seen a great deal of Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh; I never saw Mr. Millspaugh drink any liquor; upon one occasion I remember a dozen bottles of Scotch ale were ordered for Mrs. Millspaugh while they boarded at the Bond-street House.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—After leaving the Bond-street House, Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh boarded at a hotel in Lafayette-place; Mr. Adams met Mrs. Millspaugh at that place; Mr. Halstead, the lawyer, was also a boarder at the Lafayette-place while Mrs. Millspaugh was there.

Q.—When Mrs. Millspaugh used to breakfast with Mr. Halstead, was Mr. Millspaugh present? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Halstead and Mrs. Millspaugh went out almost every day together; while I was at Bergen I did not know of Mr. Millspaugh being drunk.

Robert J. Hunter was the next witness examined: He deposed that he had known Mr. Millspaugh for over fifteen years, and during that time he had never known him to indulge in liquor or to be intoxicated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—We are members of a club which has an annual dinner; I never knew Mr. Millspaugh upon such occasions to indulge in liquor; I do not recollect when Mrs. Millspaugh was married.

James L. Woodward testified that he had known Mr. Millspaugh for a quarter of a century; that he had been a member of the same association in Orange; have never known him to be drunk.

Cross-examined: Have no particular social relations with Mr. Millspaugh; have seen him frequently at his store, but never intoxicated.

Other witnesses were examined who corroborated the above statements.

Mr. James W. Good was next examined by Mr. Fullerton, and testified that he had frequently been at the rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh, and whilst there he never heard Mr. Millspaugh use any harsh or ungentlemanly expressions towards his wife; he had frequently seen Mr. Millspaugh in company, and often walked up Broadway with him: he never knew of Mr. Millspaugh being intoxicated.

Thomas Scott was next examined by Mr. Fullerton, and testified that he had known Mr. Millspaugh for four or five years, and during that time never knew him to be addicted to drink.

Mr. Halstead was here recalled, and testified that he was with Mr. Millspaugh on the 4th of July, the occasion referred to by previous witnesses, and that they went to Mr. Rhodes' house, and on that occasion Mr. Millspaugh was sober.

J. R. La Tourette sworn for defendant: I was in the employ of Terbell, Jennings & Co. for five years; I know both Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh; Mr. Millspaugh's habits for sobriety were always good.

Cross-examined—I have visited the Millspaughs socially whilst they boarded at different places; have seen Mrs. Millspaugh at the store frequently in conversation with her husband.

Jane Winslow testified that she had resided at No. 73 Mercer-street, and that she had known the defendant for ten years; she had heard Mr. Adams say that he had got Mr. Millspaugh drunk on several occasions, and had put him to bed.

Margaret Belmont deposed that she resided at No. 52 West Houston-street, and that she had known Mr. Seth Adams five or six years.

Sarah Reading testified that she had known the parties (Millspaugh and wife) for some time, and that they always appeared to live happily together; remembered the death of Mr. Halstead, and upon that occasion Mrs. Millspaugh wept bitterly.

Mr. Seth Adams, the defendant, was here recalled, and, in answer to counsel, stated that it was in the month of October they were in Fort Wayne; he was in court in Indiana, before Mr. Jenkinson, the referee.

Mr. Clinton said he would object to any evidence as to the divorce, upon the ground that it spoke for itself.

His Honor overruled the objection.

Witness—I was examined before the referee; he asked me several questions, but not under oath; I cannot say whether I was a witness or not; and I don't know, in a legal sense, whether I gave any evidence; I gave no sworn testimony.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask you, did you not give testimony in the case of Millspaugh *vs.* Millspaugh? A.—Well, I cannot say whether the statements I gave could be called evidence or not.

Mr. Fullerton repeated the question.

Witness—As I understand myself, as a witness in this suit, I think I did not give evidence; my statements were unsworn; I answered questions that were put to me by the referee, but no oath was administered to me.

Mr. Fullerton said that he would now move to strike out the Indiana decree, as far as it could be taken as a bar to the present suit. He considered the only way it could remain in, was either in aggravation or mitigation of damages. He contended that a divorce obtained by fraud or falsity was void. In this case, no process was served upon his client, and the lady obtained her decree by swearing that she had resided in Indiana for one year; and in this State a divorce obtained under such circumstances, as His Honor well knew, was void.

Mr. Clinton replied that the document was an evidence for all purposes or it was not. It could not be restricted for any purpose, and he suggested that the proper time to speak of it and its effect would be when His Honor came to charge the jury.

His Honor said that he would reserve his remarks until the case was closed on both sides, and that he would then give his views as to the law relative to the decree.

Counsel for the respective parties here rested their case, and submitted to the Court several points as to the law applicable to and governing the suit.

His Honor (at 1 o'clock) said they would then adjourn, and that counsel must be prepared to sum up at 10 o'clock this morning.

Trial of Bernard Friary for the Murder of Lazarus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The People vs. *Bernard Friary.*—This case having been set down for trial yesterday morning, there was another rush of spectators—friends of the deceased, friends of the prisoner, and persons of the profession, of which both parties were distinguished members. James M. Smith, John Sedgwick, George M. Curtis and Ex-Judge Stewart appeared for the prisoner, and John Graham was associated with the District Attorney for the people. Sheriff Kelly occupied a seat on the bench, by the side of Judge RUSSEL, and a large force of Deputy-Sheriffs maintained order in the court-room and in hall and corridor of the City Hall, permitting entrance only to jurors, members of the bar and witnesses. After the court was opened, Friary took a seat near his counsel, and conversed with them for a few moments. The prisoner is a slightly-built, pale-faced youth, apparently about twenty years of age. His appearance indicated none of the peculiarities of the ruffian brawler, but seemed to impress the audience rather favorably. It is understood that the friends of the prisoner have raised considerable money for his benefit, one limb of the fancy having given $1,000. Mr. Hall said that he did not move the case on; it was peremptorily set down for to-day, and moved that the court direct the Clerk to impannel a jury. Mr. Stewart said that they were not ready, and he moved to postpone. Counsel for the defence then read an affidavit, sworn to by Friary, setting forth that he was innocent, but at the time of the commission of the alleged crime he was delirious from excessive drinking, and remembers nothing about the occurrences of that night, but that one John Hays, who was there on that evening, saw all that took place, and is an important witness in this case, without whose evidence it would be unsafe for him to go to trial.

The court said this affidavit was defective.

Judge Stewart said that they had not finished yet. He then read several other affidavits, showing that Hays was present at the time of the murder, and had now left the city, but was expected back within two weeks.

His Honor said that counsel had had plenty of time between the 5th and the 23d to obtain this man as witness, if he could be got at all.

Counsel said that an earnest letter had been written to him, and they would take a commission out to get his testimony.

Judge RUSSEL said that the affidavits were defective, and the case must proceed to-day.

Mr. Hall said that the affidavits were defective in many particulars, and should be excluded.

Judge RUSSEL said that counsel could file their papers and have the benefit of them on appeal if the ruling of the court was wrong. The Clerk must proceed to call a jury.

Mr. Sedgwick then said that he desired to interpose a challenge to the whole array of jurors in this case, because they had not been summoned in accordance with the form of the statute. Mr. Hall said that the certificate of record showed that the requirements of the statute had been complied with, and he asked the court to inspect the record and decide the matter. The court said that a general requisition had been made, some years ago, for the summoning of a regular panel on each month, and the motion and challenge was overruled. Counsel for the prisoner excepted to the ruling of the court.

Mr. Vandervort then read the general order of the 5th of February, 1849, for the drawing of jurors for the Court of Sessions.

Mr. Sedgwick then read the statute, and insisted that its requirements had not been complied with. The court again overruled the objection and counsel excepted.

A panel of sixty-three jurors who had been summoned, having been exhausted and only four jurors drawn, a new panel of three hundred was ordered for Wednesday morning, to which time the court adjourned. The four jurors, having received the usual caution, were permitted to go to their homes.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold...s3	199	400	Mariposa Min.	10¾
15,000	do.	199½	200	Ill. Cen.	110½
10,000	do.	199¾	100	do.....s10	110¾
10,000	do.	199¼	100	do.....s3	110⅜
80,000	do.....s3	199¼	2700	Clev. & Pitts.	81⅛
20,000	do.	199½	200	do.....s3	81¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. New		100	do.	81⅞
	Issue	107¼	500	Chi. & R. I. R.	90⅞
35,000	do.	107	100	do.	90⅞
20,000	U. S. 10-40s .s3	100⅝	500	do.....b30	91
50,000	do.....b10	100¾	200	do.....s10	90¾
10,000	do.	100⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	90½
5,000	O. & M. Cer. s3	27	100	do.....s3	90¼
6,000	do.	27	600	do.	90
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	101	600	do.	90
300	do.....s3	101	400	do.	89¾
200	do.....s5	100⅞	500	do.....s3	89½
700	do.....s10	100¾	100	do.	90⅛
500	do.....s30	100	200	Chi. & N. W.	31
500	do.....s15	100	200	do.....s3	31
200	Erie Railway	66	200	do.	31⅛
500	do.....s5	66	1600	do.	31¼
1700	do.....s3	66	100	do.....s5	31
800	do.....s10	66⅛	600	do.	31½
100	do.....s3	66¼	600	do.	31⅜
50	do.	66⅜	100	do.	31⅜
600	Hudson R. R.	96	400	do.....s10	31¼
100	do.....b3	96	100	do.....s3	31⅜
100	do.....s3	96	500	do.....s3	31⅛
100	do.....s3	95⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr. s5	60¾
400	do.	95½	300	do.	60⅝
600	do.....s3	95	300	do.....s5	61
1000	do.	95	300	do.	61
200	Reading R.	102	107	do.	60⅞
400	do.	101⅜	600	do.	60⅝
400	do.	101⅛	150	Cumb. Coal....s60	40
500	do.....s5	101	400	do.	41⅛
500	do.....s15	101	100	do.....s3	41⅛
800	M. S. & N. I.	61½	200	do.....s10	42
100	do.....s5	61⅛	200	do.....s3	42
200	do.	61⅝			

Stocks not very strong. Gold sold after the call at 200, and down to 198. There were large transactions. At the close of the report Gold stood at 198¼.

[Advertisement.]

A JEWEL.

SOZODONT Purifies,

SOZODONT Beautifies,

SOZODONT Gratifies all who use it.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

DIABETES.—It is a satisfaction for those who are afflicted with diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys, gravel, &c., to know that investigation and science has produced an invaluable article of medicine, known as Constitution Water. From a case coming under our observation, we are pleased to certify to the efficacy of the Constitution Water, and we cheerfully recommend it to those who may be unhappily suffering from gravel or any of its kindred difficulties. Messrs. MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., are the General Agents.—*New-York Illustrated News.*

[Advertisement.]

For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings.
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

[Advertisement.]

BAYARD TAYLOR will deliver the fourth of a Course of Lectures for the "Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association," at Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening, Jan. 26. Subject: "*Ourselves and our Relations.*"

[Advertisement.]

A ready and conclusive test of the properties of HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract Buchu will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. It is no quack nostrum.

[Advertisement.]

Enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

[Advertisement.]

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

[Advertisement.]

CHEROKEE MEDICINES FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.—[illegible] page pamphlet, with full particulars, free. [illegible] W. R. MERWIN & Co., No. 63 Liberty-st. [illegible] York.

[Advertisement.]

FINKLE & LYON'S NEW PATENT R[illegible]FED SEWING MACHINES. N. B.—State Agents wanted. No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A reliable Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifier and Invigorator—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 16	Sun sets	5 07	Moon rises	4 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 19	Gov. Island	6 08	Hell Gate	7 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Weir, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Montezuma, Mamshaw, Kingston, Jam., Howland & Aspinwall.

Ship Wild Pigeon, (Br.,) Mayhew, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Lavinia, Davis, Zara, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary E. Purdy, (Br.,) Lowe, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; Ocean Steed, (Br.,) Flynn, Malaga, Tupper & Beattie; Helen Augusta, (Br.,) Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Consol, Briggs, Buenos Ayres, Crocker, Wood & Co.; La Plata, Crowell, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Brigs T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Prudden, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Kate Rogers, Yeaton, Boston, Holyoke & Murray; Maracaibo, (Br.,) Scandella, Maracaibo and Laguayra, E. Pavenstedt; Eleanor, (Swed.,) Buckmay, Gottenberg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Order, (Br.,) Morgan, Maranham and Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Corira, (Br.,) Tuzo, Demerara, F. W. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Margaret Dill, (Br.,) Spencer, St. Domingo City, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Aggri Davidson, (Br.,) Cole, Nassau, C. H. Marshall; Euphemia, (Br.,) Allen, Jacmel, Leaycraft & Co.; Paragon, Pintard, Baltimore, Mott Bedell.

Sloop R. Wiltse, Borden, Bridgeport, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ariel, Jones, Savannah Jan. 19, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Civilian, (of Boston,) Bates, Surinam 23 ds., with sugar, etc., to master. Is bound to Gloucester, Mass.; put into this port to repair, having on the 17th inst., Cape Cod bearing N. W. 30 miles, in a gale from W., lost two topsails, two topgallantsails, foresail, and damaged other sails. Dec. 31, passed brig Moonlight, bound in.

Bark Marathon, (of Columbia, Me.,) Drisko, Millbridge [illegible] ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Iris, (Br.,) Dunn, Cornwallis, N. S., 15 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

WIND—Sunset, N., light.

Sailed.

Jan. 22—Steamers Star of the South, F. Hull, Neptune, Nereus.

Jan. 23—Steamers Ocean Queen, Montezuma, Dudley Buck.

Brig Oraville.

Schooners Honest Abe, Greenland, H. N. Farnham, Owen Bearse.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 23—Arr. S. H. Kennedy, from Key West for Portland; schr Bucephalus, from St. Marc.

Foreign Ports.

At Surinam, Dec. 31, brig Alex. Nickles, for —— next day; schrs. Prince of Wales, wtg.; Loyalist, dischg.

WARD'S PATENT
FRENCH PRINTED
PAPER COLLARS
387 B'WAY, N.Y. & ALL
GENTS FURNISHING STORES.

THOUGHTS ON HEALTH.

We devote a portion of our space this morning to a few suggestions upon Health and its attendant blessings.

Whilst the country is sending forth her sturdy sons to the defence of our liberties, it becomes us to admonish our readers, both old and young, that they should be extremely cautious about their health and strength, that they may be able to till the soil, gather in the harvests, and provide for the necessities of those left at home, who are helpless and without adequate means of support. Probably no one class of disease has produced more suffering, sorrow and death than that which is commonly called dyspepsia. It seeks its victims not only amongst the feeble and delicate, but in the workshops, upon the farm, in the counting-room, and, in fact, in every vocation of life. It grapples the hardy mechanic, and, after a few days, entirely deprives him of his strength and ambition, and makes him depressed in spirits, indisposed to labor, and finally reduces him to a helpless invalid.

The sturdy farmer, who has grown strong and muscular, as he labors in the parched fields, burnt by the scorching heat of the Summer's sun, dreams not that disease can penetrate the shield of Health that now protects him, and would laugh in derision at him who should intimate that he were in danger of the ravages of the Dyspeptic King.

But alas, the messenger that announced his coming and his presence, calleth not at the subject's bidding nor as a welcome guest in his household. Almost like a thief does he steal unawares upon his victim. First the appetite is gone, no disposition or anxiety to partake of nourishing food, and what is taken is followed by the most distressing pains, and sours and rises upon the stomach. The bowels become debilitated, Constipation holds them in an abnormal condition. Sick headache, heartburn, cramps, colic pains, weariness, complete depression, and finally every vestige of energy and strength are gone, and our sturdy, impregnable yeoman, yields in despair to his fate.

This is no fancy picture which we have painted. It is an every-day occurrence and the more lamentable on account of its frequency. Hundreds and thousands of all ages and all classes yearly die victims to infirmities which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and bowels, most of which come under the general head of Dyspepsia.

It has often appeared to us that a preparation which would meet the wants, and be a certain and positive arrester of this dyspeptic monarch, would be of the most incalculable benefit to the world, and receive the grateful thanks of many thousands of suffering invalids. It is true that there are a hundred different kinds of bitters and alcoholic beverages, all recommended as splendid tonics of great medicinal value, and compounded of a hundred different barks and roots, preserved in fine old whisky and New-England rum. But their chief virtue is to make merry, giddy, and to exhilarate while their effects last; to be followed, like the drunkard's cup, by extreme exhaustion and complete prostration. It gives us great pleasure, however, to say that within a few months an article has been presented to the public, which, thus far, has proved itself entirely adequate to the control and cure of the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia. We refer to "Coe's Dyspepsia Cure," an article prepared by C. G. Clark & Co., Druggists & Chemists, at No. 149 State-st., in this city, (New-Haven, Conn.,) gentlemen who have been long and favorably known to the public as proprietors of that world-renowned remedy known as Coe's Cough Balsam, (said to be the cheapest and best cough preparation extant.)

A gentleman called at a drug store in a neighboring city, where we chanced to be present, and from whom we heard the following conversation. Said he to the clerk in charge, "I want two bottles of COE's Dyspepsia Cure. I have had the dyspepsia for several years and have tried every thing, without help, until about three weeks ago, I bought from you a single bottle of this COE's Dyspepsia Cure. It helped me immediately. I have gained eight pounds within the time and have had no signs of any dyspepsia. I consider myself cured. But I am going away into a distant State upon a visit, and I dare not go without it, and I will take two bottles, as some of my relatives may need it. I have told several of my neighbors of its wonderful effects upon myself, and in three instances where they have procured it, (and they are the only ones I have heard from) their experience has been the same as mine." We did not learn the gentleman's name but these are the facts in the main as stated.

We do not wish to puff up one article above another, nor present it to our readers as superior to all others; undoubtedly all have their merits. But, in view of the almost miraculous cures it has performed, we deem it but a duty we owe to ourselves and our readers, that we should inform them of its great value and give them the benefit of the evidences of our own eyes and ears, and recommend it to their careful consideration. If you are in affluent circumstances you cannot value the cost, which, compared with professional visits of physicians, is but as a drop in the bucket, whilst if you are poor and needy, we doubt not the Messrs. Clark & Co. will gladly contribute to your relief.

We have used a good portion of our space in discoursing upon this one class of disease, but must be indulged as we believe we have met the needs and requirements of the largest class of sufferers. But we would not fail in this connection to refer to the great danger all are subjected to at this season of the year from the sudden changes of the weather, a snapping, biting cold day, and then a mild and pleasant sunshine, to be followed, perhaps, by a driving storm and chilling winds. A slight cough, an irritated sore throat, a sudden attack of croup upon some of the children, a hacking cough, lay the foundations of pulmonary affections which often terminate in consumption and an early grave. Exposure should be avoided; going from the heated counting-room or the warm workshop into the open air; there should be great care exercised that the body is protected by additional clothing, and also to be extremely careful about sitting in a draft of air, especially when in a perspiration. Should you, however, by carelessness or misfortune get "elected" with a cough or cold, or pulmonary attack, we know of no article in the whole world which we could recommend conscientiously over "Coe's Cough Balsam," and this calls to mind "an item." As we were passing the warehouse, a day or two since, where this article is prepared, we noticed an immense number of boxes bearing the stencil mark.

"COE'S COUGH BALSAM."

We remarked to one of the firm, it would really seem that the whole world ought to be cured "from the looks of this stock of medicine." We learned upon inquiry that about 5,760 bottles of this article was daily packed and shipped to nearly every part of the globe, a large number of workmen are employed and the alacrity with which the crude materials are converted into Balsam and then bottled and packed, is perfectly astonishing. Their preparations are now sold by nearly every druggist in the world.

Trusting that the views we have expressed upon a subject near and dear to all of us, (our health) which involves our greatest happiness, may be found profitable and useful to our many readers, and assuring you that if any one of you who chance to be afflicted with this malady, and by the means to which we have directed you, find relief, we shall feel most amply repaid for our labor. We conclude our essay by the old proverb, "Health is Wealth." Be ye therefore careful that ye preserve it.—*New Haven Journal & Courier.*